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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
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TO-DAY:
TWELVE PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

FOREIGN.—It is reported that the Boers are to declare war to-morrow, and that 20,000 armed burghers are already massed on the border for a descent on Natal. Business is virtually suspended at Johannesburg, and all the trains are delayed or blocked by military movements. It is expected that the first conflict will occur near Dundee, in Natal. French sympathy for the Boers arises merely from animosity to Great Britain; otherwise the French are glad to see active interference in African affairs by a strong European power. Queensland has voted for federation. Gen. Jaudenes, who surrendered Manilla to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt, was punished by being placed on the reserve list. The Nile is extremely low and many thousand acres of land will not be irrigated. Germany has adopted the Henry George system of land tenure in her Chinese possessions. The new Austrian Cabinet is announced.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The new franchise tax law went into effect yesterday.

The yachts Columbia and Shamrock will be measured officially at the navy yard to-day. The Treasury Department has approved the rules prescribed by Capt. Robley D. Evans to keep the racing course clear.

Page 3.

The Kaw River region in Kansas this year produced 3,000,000 bushels of potatoes which brought an average price of about 20 cents per bushel.

Twenty-three members of the wrecked steamer Scotsman were searched at Montreal yesterday, and jewelry and other articles valued at $3,000 were taken from them.

Edward Ladew, a member of the Dewey Reception Committee and Director of the United States Leather Company, refused to pay an extortionate cab fare, and with his wife was detained for several hours at a police station.

Page 4.

Aguinaldo has asked Gen. Otis to receive a civil representative of his Government, to arrange for peace. Gen. Otis refused to recognize Aguinaldo's Government in that way. Another conference will be held to-day.

Page 5.

There were forty-eight new cases of yellow fever reported in Key West yesterday. The temperature in New Orleans was 57 degrees; heavy frosts are reported from Hattiesburg, Miss, and Northern Louisiana.

Page 7.

Olga Nethersole arrived here yesterday on the American liner New York.

A number of delegates from the British colonies in Australasia to the Commercial Congress in Philadelphia arrived here yesterday.

The cruiser New Orleans arrived yesterday from Santo Domingo. An accident on the voyage delayed her arrival in time for the naval parade.

Charles A. Hinckley has been arrested in Princeton, B. C., under the name of Charles S. Morris, on the charge of stealing $97,000 from the West Side Bank of this city. He disappeared when paying teller of the bank fifteen years ago.

Page 10.

The wild duck season began on Long Island yesterday.

Rear Admiral Walker and several other members of the Isthmian Canal Commission returned from abroad yesterday.

The cornerstone of the new St. Joseph's Trade School, at Farmingdale, Queens, was laid yesterday by Bishop McDonnell.

The steamship Caracas brought into port yesterday Capt. King and five seamen of the schooner Brudenell, which was wrecked on Aug. 8 off Puerto Rico.

John W. Norton, a student at Harvard, was arraigned yesterday in the Centre Street Police Court for assaulting Detective Sergeant McNaught and knocking out one of his teeth.

The Staten Island Electric Company, which asserts that it has a bill against the city amounting to $175,000, which Controller Coler refuses to approve, put off all the street lights in Richmond Borough.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, at Trinity Church, yesterday, preaching to a congregation which included a great number of strangers, gave high praise to Admiral Dewey, and strongly upheld the policy of carrying on the war in the Philippines.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 4.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.

POTATO INDUSTRY IN KANSAS.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 1.—A portion of the Middle West which has become quite noted for a specialty in agriculture is that known as the Kaw Valley potato region, in Eastern Kansas.

This is comprised in those portions of the Counties of Wyandotte, Johnson, Leavenworth, Douglas, Jefferson, and Shawnee, more especially the first four,) constituting the sandy loam bottom lands, one to two miles wide, adjacent to the Kaw or Kansas River, and extending westward sixty-five miles from its junction with the Missouri at Kansas City, according to Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture.

Of the State's total area planted to Irish potatoes, about one-third is in the six counties named, Wyandotte largely leading in 1898, with 6,434 acres. On a somewhat diminished acreage this year the yield is rather above 3,000,000 bushels, ranging from 100 to 250 bushels per acre and averaging 145 bushels. In yield and quality this year's crop is one of the best yet grown.

Early varieties for Summer marketing are planted mostly, and among these the Early Ohio appears by all odds the favorite, followed, to a small extent, by Early Rose, Early Kansas, and Acme, in the order named. The small proportion of late sorts planted are of the Burbank and Snowflake varieties. Even for Winter use the early varieties are planted early and left in the ground after ripening without digging until October, thereby better retaining their quality and flavor.

While some home-grown stock is planted, Northern-grown seed is found preferable, and each Fall thousands of bushels are shipped in by planters and dealers, mainly from Minnesota and Eastern North Dakota, in the Red River Valley.

The Kaw Valley potatoes find their market in all parts of the country, from Colorado to New York and from Canada to the Gulf. Early in the present season Chicago and Minneapolis claimed a part of the crop, and some of it went in the direction of New York and Pittsburg, but the bulk found markets in the South and Southwest, Texas, Louisiana, and Colorado, although Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, Montana, and Wyoming were buyers more or less.

One firm at Wilder Station, Johnson County, this season shipped 320 cars, and of these the product of more than 500 acres, all Early Ohios, were raised by themselves. Some were shipped to Manitoba, paying a customs duty of 15 cents per bushel.

The average of prices received on board cars has been close to 20 cents per bushel, perhaps a little below, but at the beginning of the season as high as 35 cents was paid.

A large proportion of the crop is shipped in sacks, and the expense is increased thereby about 3 cents per bushel. Frequently a crop of millet or turnips is raised the same season on the ground from which the early potatoes have been harvested.

In the district named are numerous wealthy farmers, occupying large farms and handsome modern residences, acquired within the last decade by business-like attention to producing and marketing the Irish potato.

Reported Lease by W. H. Truesdale.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 1.—It was reported in the Oranges yesterday that W. H. Truesdale, President of the Lackawanna Railroad, had leased Walnut Gate, the residence of the late Henry A. Page, at Montrose, for three years, and would take possession of the house, which is one of the handsomest residences in the Oranges, within a few weeks.

BOERS MAY DECLARE WAR TO-MORROW

20,000 Armed Burghers Have Collected on the Border.

MANY ENGLISHMEN AS ALLIES

Large Numbers Enrolled in Defense of Their Adopted Country.

Boers Said to Want a Union with England Like Scotland, Not Ireland—Great Excitement Prevails at Pretoria.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News says:

"According to advices from The Hague, Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal, has named Tuesday as the day for a formal declaration of war by the Boers.

There is an unconfirmed rumor in circulation here that Queen Victoria has written Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands deploring the turn events have taken in South Africa, and assuring the Dutch monarch that she has gone to the utmost limits of her constitutional rights in the endeavor to secure peace.

The special correspondent of The Standard at Newcastle, Natal, says:

"British and Dutch were being commandeered when I left, and their goods were being seized. So far as I can learn there are undoubtedly at least 20,000 armed Boers, well horsed, at different points on the border, especially in the direction of Natal.

"They boast of their intention of invading Natal on Wednesday next and of sweeping the British into the sea. It certainly looks as though Natal would be invaded in force.

"The burghers seem steady folk. They are dressed in a variety of costumes. The chief defect discernible is the large number of officials of inferior physique who accompany the troops. These are likely to prove a source of weakness.

"From Johannesburg to Volksrust the greatest enthusiasm seemed to prevail. The full number of Boers, with field guns, now command all the heights within a fifteen-mile radius of Charlestown."

Describing his departure from Johannesburg, he says:

"The train occupied nearly twice its usual time, owing to stoppages to allow precedence to trains going with burghers to the front. The passengers suffered great inconvenience, particularly the women and children, being unable to get enough food. The men were drenched with the rain in the open trucks."

The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Pretoria giving the Boer view of the situation. Its correspondent says:

"Young and old are all fully determined to fight, whatever may be said to the contrary. Large numbers of English and other Outlanders have enrolled themselves in defense of their adopted country.

"The highest Government officials throw all the blame of hostilities on the British Government. They would gladly avoid war, if that were possible, and they could have done so, they say, had there been a grain of friendliness in the British dispatches. Even now President Krüger would personally appeal to the Queen and Lord Salisbury, but that such an act would be construed as weakness."

The Pretoria correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, telegraphing at noon Sunday, says:

"I have seen the leading members of the Executive of the Transvaal, who desire, through The Daily Chronicle, at the last moment, to ask what the two kindred nations are going to fight about.

"They point to the fact that a large number of Outlanders of all nationalities are arming in defense of the republic. They point to the unanimity of feeling in the Orange Free State, which, they say, should make England pause.

"They aim at a union with England like that of Scotland, not Ireland, and they urge that it will be a war like the war which lost England her American colonies and that it will benefit neither the English nor the capitalists.

"The greatest excitement prevails here. Thirty-six trains with armed burghers were dispatched yesterday, amid terribly pathetic scenes. Thousands of refugees, whites, Malays and Kafirs, have gone to the Cape in open trucks.

"Strict orders have been issued to the Boer commanders on the frontier to restrain their men from firing. The rains have begun to fall, and plenty of forage will soon be obtainable."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The special correspondent of The Daily Mail at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, describing a train journey with a Boer commando, says:

"The burghers were hilarious, insulted the passengers and fired from the carriages at two burghers, thus killing each other. Their firing also broke the telegraph wire, thus facilitating the escape of fugitives from Johannesburg. They are now preventing the receipt of telegrams by ordering their detention at Volksrust.

"The Basutoland natives have been engaged for a week or so in practicing witchcraft, preparing to go on the warpath. The ceremonies consisted in slowly torturing to death oxen representing the Boers and the British. These sacrifices, according to the native reports, indicated that the Boers would be victorious."

FRENCH SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

Against Great Britain Always, but Is Glad to See a European Power Interfere in Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—With war between Great Britain and the Transvaal imminent, French opinion as to its justification and probable issue is beginning to express itself.

France sympathizes with the Transvaal Republic on the same grounds, with the same motives, and in the same language as she did with Spain during the Philippine war. France is always against the nation which has the highest civilization, for it is that which she fears.

She is against Great Britain to-day because she fears the power of that nation and is irritated at having to count with the opinion, policy, and commercial rivalry of her neighbor across the Channel.

But that is the sole reason, and, much as she pretends, or, rather, as her principal press organs pretend, to the contrary, she does not seriously believe that the Boers will beat the British or even that the Boers have justice on their side.

I have excellent reason for stating that the French Government, though silent on the subject for fear of irritating the Nationalist press, is well pleased to see a European power overriding native pretensions in Africa, which, if once acceded to, would render the opening up of Africa an impossibility.

The French people would have as much to lose as anybody in the near future by a triumph of Krüger.

"Whatever interferes with progress in Africa," said an influential statesman to me to-day, "will have to be swept away, whether it comes from Boer or black man."

ROWLAND STRONG.

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The special correspondent of The Morning Post at Pietermaritzburg says:

"I understand that Commandant Gen. Joubert will not command in the field. He intends to return to Pretoria. His hurried visit to the front was to hold the young Boers in check. Mr. Schalk Burger of the Executive Council will command the Boers on the Delagoa Bay frontier."

Commandant Gen. Joubert is reported to have said that he has 10,000 men on the Natal border, and that Commandant Cronje has 3,000 on the Bechuana side.

The British camp in the vicinity of Dundee consists of 5,000 men, with twenty-four guns in strong positions.

The Orange Free State is actively commandeering.

The Transvaal Government has virtually taken over the Netherlands Railway for military purposes, and Natal trains are being turned back.

Telegraph wires between Natal and Johannesburg have been cut since Friday.

According to dispatches from Pretoria, complete chaos reigns there. The Government has declared a moratorium, (an emergency act of legislation authorizing a Government bank to suspend specie payments for a given period,) closed all the courts, and suspended the English papers. It is said that there will be nearly 20,000 burghers along the borders by this evening, (Monday.)

In Johannesburg warrants have been issued for the arrest of some fifty prominent Outlanders and journalists, but all received timely warning and got safely away.

An unconfirmed rumor has reached Johannesburg that the first portion of the Indian contingent has arrived at Durban, Natal.

Dispatches from Tuli, Rhodesia, announce that another force of burghers is massed at Pietersburg, fifty miles south, and that outlying parties are posted at all the drifts along the Limpopo River.

In the meantime, Col. Plummer's column is moving fifty miles nearer the Transvaal frontier and has established telephone connections to within six miles of Rhodes Drift, on the Limpopo.

Enthusiastic scenes at all the railway stations have marked the advance of the Natal volunteers.

Dispatches from Mafeking announce that Commandant Cronje, commander of the Transvaal Border Police, crossed the border and visited Chief Baralonga, apparently with the object of inciting him to fight. The British Civil Commissioner ordered the chief to stay and protect the women and children, telling him that he would not be allowed to fight.

The Boers openly threaten to raid Vryburg, in British Bechuanaland, as soon as hostilities open, and The Kimberley Advertiser complains of the apathy of the Cape Ministry in not taking steps to prevent this.

The Transvaal Field Cornets are taking the names of colonial Boers who are willing to cross the border in the event of war.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 1.—The commandeering orders are completed and the burghers are ready for the field. A large body passed through the town yesterday afternoon.

Business has practically ceased, and the merchants have finished barricading their premises. The proprietors of the drinking saloons expect to receive a notification to close their establishments to-morrow.

A party of 200 Germans has been notified to leave, and the Irish corps, commanded by Blake, an Irish-American, will go early in the week.

The mines are paying £1 (85) daily, with food, to men who will remain.

Three trains filled with armed burghers for the Natal border were this evening reported as unable to leave Braamfontein, owing to a block on the line, which has disorganized the whole train service.

Two thousand passengers left yesterday by the morning and afternoon trains, and nearly a thousand more by outgoing trains last night.

The Government undertakes to provide for the families of burghers who go to the front.

PRETORIA, Oct. 1.—While to-day found Pretoria somewhat more quiet, as the result of yesterday's exodus, detachments of burghers are still moving toward Volksrust, the nearest station to the Natal border.

It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed Tuesday or Wednesday. Already all civil procedures have been stopped until further orders, and another proclamation postpones the sittings of the Circuit Court.

The sentiment of the Boers was significantly manifested as the train carrying the Pretoria contingent to the front departed yesterday. Members of the Volksraad who were looking on exclaimed, "That is our ultimatum!"

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Oct. 1.—The Johannesburg mail train, due at midnight, only arrived this morning. It was crowded with refugees, who reported that the train was sidetracked at Standerton, Transvaal, to make way for trains carrying burghers to the Natal border.

A body of police arrived here to-day from Charlestown.

Four thousand Boers are at Sandspruit and Volksrust, just beyond the Natal border. The Natal police are being called in from outlying stations, and the local troops and carbineers are mobilizing for the defense of Newcastle.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The attitude here greatly resembles that of Germany just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. The Government and officialdom are neutral, but the German press is largely in favor of the Boers, who are solemnly bidden to be of good cheer, for the sympathy not only of Germany but of the whole world is with them.

BOERS' AFRIKANDER ALLIES.

Line of Cleavage Between British and Cape Colonists Apparent.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"Almost every Afrikander in the Cape House of Assembly or actively engaged in political life, and almost every minister of the Dutch Reformed Church in the colony, has relatives in the Boer forces.

"J. W. Sauer, the Commissioner of Public Works, has several uncles who have been commandeered, and Mr Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, has nearly a score of relatives in the Transvaal. A painful line of cleavage between British and Afrikanders is already manifesting itself."

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S SERMON.

An Unjust War, He Said, Would Be an Offense Against God and Mankind.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, preaching in the pro-cathedral to-day, referred to the Transvaal crisis. His Eminence said:

"War is still trembling in the balance, and a great responsibility rests upon those deputed to safeguard the welfare of the British nation. An unjust or an unnecessary war would be a great national crime, deserving Divine chastisement, because it would be an offense against God and mankind.

"Realizing the awfulness of war, the Catholic churches in London are to-day offering prayers to Almighty God that light and strength and courage be given to those responsible for the interests of the nation, and that they may be led to do what is right and just."

A Papal Mass for Peace.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The Pope to-day celebrated mass for peace in South Africa, all the Cardinals being present. Speaking to them after the ceremony his Holiness expressed profound sorrow at the coming conflict.

Australian Troops May Not Sail.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Sydney, N. S. W.: "It is understood that difficulties have arisen in connection with the conference of the military commanders regarding the sending of an Australian contingent to South Africa. The conference has adjourned, but, in any case, the Victorian Premier will ask a credit of £50,000 ($250,000) to defray the cost of Victoria's contingent."

Less Excitement at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 1.—There is less excitement here than nearer the frontier, and, despite the alarming reports, many well-informed persons in Cape Town discredit the idea that the Boers will take the initiative.

President Krüger, it is said, does not despair of the sympathy of at least a portion of the British Liberals, and he knows that if the Boers fire the first shot their sympathy will be absolutely forfeited.

Boers Threatening Kimberley.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 2.—The Boers are reported to be threatening Kimberley, which, however, owing to the presence of the Imperial Volunteers and the usual guards for the mines, is considered quite safe.

HARDSHIPS IN THE KLONDIKE.

Discouraged Miners Caught in the Wilderness by Winter—One Dies of Scurvy Before Aid Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—Among the crew of the steam whaler Mary D. Hume, just arrived here, are eight disappointed gold seekers who went to the arctic region over the Edmonton route. Their names are B. V. Lares, St. Paul; J. Martin, F. T. Thompson, F. Adelman, W. S. Mason, and F. Sisk, all of Chicago; Thomas Tipton, Edmonton, Northwest Territory, and W. McGinn, Cheboygan, Mich.

J. Martin had perhaps the most dreadful experience of the lot. At McPherson he refused to follow his friends further in the search for gold, and meeting S. T. Anderson and Paul Schneider of Britain, S. D., the three decided to return like the Mackenzie. They got scarcely more than a hundred miles on the journey when the Winter set in, and they were compelled to prepare shelter for the long stormy season.

Anderson and Schneider were attacked with scurvy. Both became very ill and almost helpless. Fifty miles away was a physician in Winter quarters with a party of belated and discouraged miners, and thrice Martin attempted to make the journey to the camp to secure medicines for his sick comrades. When he came back with medicines he found the body of Anderson. The other man was near death.

Schneider improved as the medicines were administered, and when he gained sufficient strength to move, Martin constructed a sled and dragged his companion back over the snow to McPherson, and there left him. When Spring came, Martin went to Herschel Island and sought shelter from the whaler.

Among those who died at Fort McPherson from scurvy was ex-Mayor Stewart of Hamilton, Ontario.

Adelman, Sisk, Mason, and Thompson were on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, at the mouth of the Babage River, when the winter closed in, and there they remained for nearly seven months. They were free from scurvy, and they say they owe their lives and health to the kindness of the natives, who supplied them with fresh meat.

"While we were at Herschel Island," said Capt. Hogarty, "four men arrived there in harness, drawing sleds. They had walked all the way from Sitka. They had been to Dawson, thence up the Yukon and Porcupine, and thence straight across the mountains at Herschel on a wild-goose chase for gold. They staid over night at Herschel, and pulled out for the South, facing the trackless waste. I gave them some deer meat. They had only a little bacon and flour, and said they ate very little."

COUNCIL DID NOT READ BIBLE.

Criticism of the Congregational Meeting for Failure to Do So.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 1.—The failure of the recent Congregational Council to read the Bible at the sessions of that body furnished the theme for the Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow's discourse at the Park Street Congregational Church this evening. Besides deploring the omission, he also regretted that the Council did not take a stand on the divine origin of the Bible, for such action would have had great effect upon the religious world.

"At the very least," said Dr. Withrow, "would not the Council have done a most suitable and suggestive thing if at some one of the many sessions a Bible had been taken from it's table and a portion reverently read? We neither heard, nor heard of, such regard paid to the Word of God."

DANBURY FAIR OPENS TO-DAY.

Fakirs, Crooks, and Oriental Dances Will Be Barred.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 1.—The famous Danbury Fair, which opens in Danbury to-morrow and continues all the week, will be a great moral show this year, and the many Coney Island fakirs who always hibernate to this big gathering of farmers will be astounded by the extremely religious atmosphere.

Citizens of Danbury are determined that many of the objectionable features in the past shall be entirely eliminated this year, and without consulting the fair managers have petitioned the State Law and Order League to have its detectives present and will be well to call their attention of steamboat captains to the fact that the law which is very plain, will be enforced, and any persistant offender will be brought to with a shot, a revenue officer placed on board, and the vessel sent back to New York."

The complete plan has been approved and returned to Capt. Evans, with a letter from Acting Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department, in part as follows:

Your letter of the 27th inst., forwarding by messenger a set of rules adopted after consultation with the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, and approved by yourself, has been received. The rules referred to, as amended by this department, are herewith returned, approved, together with five carbon copies.

One copy of these rules should be furnished to each patrol vessel. Publication of the rules through the press, and if possible by hand bills, should be made as widely as possible, and all owners of craft advertising to carry passengers to view the races should be put in possession of a copy of them.

You are advised that all arrests for violation of the navigation laws must be at once reported to the Collector of Customs at New York, in order that the penalty for such violation may be at once enforced; for example, a vessel violating the law on the first day of the race will be reported immediately in order that action against the offending party may be taken before the second race shall be sailed.

The diagrams that are used to illustrate the scheme are complete and easily understood. The principal features of the plan are given in the following rules for the government of commanders of excursion boats:

1. Observe carefully the movements of the patrol vessels and carry out promptly and cheerfully the instructions received from them.

2. A clear space of half a mile about the starting line will be maintained until the race has been started. To accomplish this the vessels of the revenue cutter service will be formed in column extending from the vicinity of the starting line to the left in a direction four points from the wind. The torpedo boat flotilla will form a similar line four points to the right of the direction of the wind. The two lines of patrol vessels will thus form a right angle. All vessels except the judges' boats must be kept out side of the patrol lines. The space inclosed in the right angle thus formed will be reserved for the competing yachts.

PASSENGER BOATS MUST FOLLOW.

3. If after crossing the line the competing yachts stand on the port tack, the torpedo boats will form column and stand on a course parallel with them. All vessels outside the torpedo boats will take the same course. The revenue cutters will form line and head the same course as the competing yachts. All passenger vessels outside of this line will head in the same direction and be careful to keep astern of the line of the patrol vessels. The entire fleet of vessels will thus be heading the same course with the yachts and will be entirely clear of them. When the yachts tack, all patrol vessels will at once change course and steer the course taken by them. Passenger vessels will do the same. The torpedo boats will find themselves in line in this case and the revenue cutters in column.

4. When the competing yachts turn the stakeboat for the run in, all patrol vessels will head for the vicinity of the finishing point. The revenue cutters in column, inverted order, will head for a point half a mile to the right of the starting boat. The torpedo boats, in similar formation, will head for a point half a mile to the left of the starting; thus a clear space one mile wide will be maintained astern of and to windward of the competing yachts.

5. All passenger vessels will be careful not to cross astern of the competing yachts on the run in, but will remain on the outside of the line of patrol vessels and avoid crowding about the finish line.

6. If the race be to leeward and return the patrol vessels will form two parallel lines one mile apart, torpedo boats to the right and revenue cutters to the left, and in this formation head the course followed by the competing yachts. Passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines and observe Rule 5. Until reaching the turn buoy Rule 4 will apply. When the yachts turn the mark and start on the beat back Rule 3 will be observed.

7. Should the wind shift during any of the races, patrol vessels will immediately indicate the line to be formed, as, in the rules above laid down, and passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines with as little delay as may be consistent with safety.

IN TRIANGULAR RACES.

8. All seafaring men will understand the difficulties in the way of keeping a triangular course clear, and it is hoped that the public will be patient with rules which must from the necessities of the case bar them from following the entire course. The fact that the competing yachts will be faster on the second leg of the course, with their sheets eased, than a majority of the vessels carrying passengers renders it impossible to allow these vessels to follow the entire course. Therefore the following rule becomes imperative and must be carefully observed: When the competing yachts reach a point on the first leg of the course, to be determined by the officer in charge of the patrol fleet, the guard flags will be lowered to half-mast and the steam whistles blown on all patrol boats. When this signal is made all vessels carrying passengers will run at full speed for a position to leeward of the last leg of the course and as near the second stakeboat as may be without approaching it nearer than half a mile. The patrol boats will in this case establish a single line, revenue cutters in the lead, to leeward of the line on which the competing yachts will run in, and all passenger vessels must find themselves to leeward of this patrol line before the yachts turn the second stakeboat. On the fun in all vessels must be careful not to cross the sailing line of the competing yachts, either ahead or astern of them, but keep to leeward of the patrol line until the race is finished.

9. A blank cartridge fired from any one of the patrol boats will indicate that some vessel is persistently violating some rule. Prompt attention to this warning signal will obviate the necessity of sending the offender back to New York in charge of an officer of the Revenue Cutter Service, and the revocation of the license of the master.

All patrol boats will display the guard flag—white, with red diagonal cross. Masters and owners of water craft of all descriptions have been warned that any violation of the rules will be under penalty of fine and forfeiture of license.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN DYING.

The Iowa Politician Is the Last Survivor of Lincoln's Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Ex-Senator James Harlan, the sole survivor of Lincoln's Cabinet, is lying at the point of death at his home in this place. He is suffering from asthma and kidney troubles, and his death is looked for at any time. His daughter, Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, who is at Monmouth Beach, N. J., has been summoned to his bedside.

Mr. Harlan is the last of the old-school politicians of Iowa and was the idol of the Republican Party for a long time. He has several times of late, however, been an unsuccessor candidate for Senator and Governor.

SUITOR STABS GIRL'S FATHER.

Italian Attempts Murder Because He Was Ordered from the House.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 1.—A serious and probably fatal stabbing affair occurred in the main street at 7 o'clock to-night, and in an hour's time Deputy Sheriff Fitzroy had the would-be murderer in custody.

Peter Patchello, an elderly Italian, is the victim, and Louis Julian is the man who attempted to murder him. Julian is a shoemaker and had become attached, it is said, to Patchello's daughter, and was a frequent visitor at her home. Patchello objected to the attentions and warned Julian not to come around any more. Julian swore vengeance, and to-night, while walking from his home to the village, came across Patchello and his daughter on their way to church. As he passed Patchello he drew a stiletto from his pocket and stabbed him three times, once in the back, once on the shoulders, and a third thrust pierced his hand, which was raised to ward off the blow aimed at his heart.

Patchello ran to a physician's house, and Julian hurried to his store. There he changed his Sunday clothes for his working ones, and then started to walk back to the scene of the stabbing. The officer met him, and promptly arrested him. Julian is now in the lockup under guard.

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The Iowa Politician Is the Last Survivor of Lincoln's Cabinet.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, Oct. 1.—Ex-Senator James Harlan, the sole survivor of Lincoln's Cabinet, is lying at the point of death at his home in this place. He is suffering from asthma and kidney troubles, and his death is looked for at any time. His daughter, Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln, who is at Monmouth Beach, N. J., has been summoned to his bedside.

Mr. Harlan is the last of the old-school politicians of Iowa and was the idol of the Republican Party for a long time. He has several times of late, however, been an unsuccessor candidate for Senator and Governor.

Reduced Fares to Washington for the Dewey Reception Oct. 2nd and 3rd.

The ROYAL BLUE LINE announces that special excursion tickets will be sold from New York to Washington, D. C., and return on October 1st and 2nd good for return on or before October 5th, for $8.67. Stations in New York, Central R. R. of New Jersey, Liberty Street, and South Ferry. —Adv.

READY FOR THE CUP RACES

Rival Yachts to be Measured at the Navy Yard To-day.

PLAN TO PROTECT THE COURSE

Regulations Prepared by Capt. Robley D. Evans Approved by the Treasury Department.

Scarcely more than twenty-four hours will elapse before one of the greatest yacht races of the century will be started. The people of two great nations will await the result with almost breathless interest. The final preparations on both the flyers have been completed, yachtsmen representing both sides have clinked glasses together time and again to the toast, "May the best boat win," and devotees of the sport only await the morning of the race with a prayer for a good stiff breeze.

To-morrow will be a gala day off Sandy Hook Lightship. Every steamer that could procure a license has been chartered, and craft from Maine to Florida will exchange courtesies as they bow and roll on the long Atlantic swell. This marine pageant, surmounted by thousands of snapping flags, will alone be worth a long journey to see, but that feature will be subordinate to the two competing yachts, each one representing the best type that its country can evolve. Both are turned up to perfection and will be sailed by men who have won fame in other contests.

Money was not spared in the construction of either craft. "Make me the fastest yacht in the world," was Commodore Myran's instruction to Designer Herreshoff, and Sir Thomas Lipton's words to Designer Fife were of the same import. Never before has such an attempt been made to win back the "blue ribbon of the sea," and never since the appearance of Sir Richard Sutton and his "plank on edge," Galatea, has a challenge been received more warmly than that of the Irish knight.

The sailors and workmen on both the boats enjoyed a holiday yesterday—probably their last one before the races are won and lost. The Columbia remained in dry dock at the navy yard, where her snowy topsides and tall spars were admired by all who were fortunate enough to obtain passes, while the green-hulled craft that has come across the ocean in quest of the cup was viewed by thousands in Erie Basin. Not since Lady Russell shattered the bottle of old Irish whisky across the prow of the Shamrock and exclaimed, "I christen thee Shamrock; God bless you; may you bring back the cup," had the Irish mug hunter received such attention as yesterday, and it is safe to say that a good number of the visitors echoed Lady Russell's words.

YACHTSMEN EXCHANGE VISITS.

C. Oliver Iselin came down to the navy yard yesterday afternoon from his home at All View, on the Sound. He made the journey in the Columbia's tender St. Michael's, and was accompanied by Herbert C. Leeds, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Vesberry Thorne, Woodbury Kane, William E. Iselin, and Arthur Iselin. While they were looking at the Columbia Col. Sharman-Crawford, Hugh C. Kelly, and H. MacGilldowney came into the yard to pay an informal visit to the American yacht.

"She is indeed a beauty," said Mr. Kelly, "a really wonderful boat." Both of his companions echoed the sentiment of the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ulster Club, but all declined to comment upon the relative merits of the two craft. "Just wait until Tuesday for my opinion," said Mr. Kelly, "and then I can tell you which is the better boat without guessing."

Mr. Iselin and his party, with the exception of Messrs. Leeds and Duncan, went on board the St. Michael's shortly after 4 o'clock and sailed down to Erie Basin to obtain a glimpse of the Shamrock. "She is a fine boat," was the only comment that Mr. Iselin would make, and after a short stay they re-embarked on the St. Michael's and went to New Rochelle.

In the meantime Mr. Leeds accompanied Sir Thomas Lipton's friends back to Erie Basin, arriving about 6 o'clock. At that time the sluices were opened and water was poured into the dock sufficient to cover the lower part of her fin. She will be water borne this morning before New York is fairly awake, and will be towed up to the navy yard, where the rivals will be measured side by side by John Hyslop.

Capt. Robley D. Evans, who will command the patrol fleet of revenue cutters and torpedo boats during the races, talked about his task yesterday afternoon in the reception room of the New York Yacht Club. He said: "My plans are completed, and, what is still better, have been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. I suppose the task of keeping so many boats in line is somewhat difficult, or, at least, presents some difficult phases. However, I rely upon the commanders of the steamers to help me all they can, and observe the signals that from time to time will be made by the guardboats. If they do that, everything will be pleasant.

WILL KEEP THE COURSE CLEAR.

"I am not here to interfere with the pleasure of any one, and will be sorry to be compelled to resort to force, nevertheless, I am here under orders, and will keep the course clear under all conditions. It will be well to call their attention of steamboat captains to the fact that the law which is very plain, will be enforced, and any persistant offender will be brought to with a shot, a revenue officer placed on board, and the vessel sent back to New York."

The complete plan has been approved and returned to Capt. Evans, with a letter from Acting Secretary Spaulding of the Treasury Department, in part as follows:

Your letter of the 27th inst., forwarding by messenger a set of rules adopted after consultation with the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club, and approved by yourself, has been received. The rules referred to, as amended by this department, are herewith returned, approved, together with five carbon copies.

One copy of these rules should be furnished to each patrol vessel. Publication of the rules through the press, and if possible by hand bills, should be made as widely as possible, and all owners of craft advertising to carry passengers to view the races should be put in possession of a copy of them.

You are advised that all arrests for violation of the navigation laws must be at once reported to the Collector of Customs at New York, in order that the penalty for such violation may be at once enforced; for example, a vessel violating the law on the first day of the race will be reported immediately in order that action against the offending party may be taken before the second race shall be sailed.

The diagrams that are used to illustrate the scheme are complete and easily understood. The principal features of the plan are given in the following rules for the government of commanders of excursion boats:

1. Observe carefully the movements of the patrol vessels and carry out promptly and cheerfully the instructions received from them.

2. A clear space of half a mile about the starting line will be maintained until the race has been started. To accomplish this the vessels of the revenue cutter service will be formed in column extending from the vicinity of the starting line to the left in a direction four points from the wind. The torpedo boat flotilla will form a similar line four points to the right of the direction of the wind. The two lines of patrol vessels will thus form a right angle. All vessels except the judges' boats must be kept out side of the patrol lines. The space inclosed in the right angle thus formed will be reserved for the competing yachts.

PASSENGER BOATS MUST FOLLOW.

3. If after crossing the line the competing yachts stand on the port tack, the torpedo boats will form column and stand on a course parallel with them. All vessels outside the torpedo boats will take the same course. The revenue cutters will form line and head the same course as the competing yachts. All passenger vessels outside of this line will head in the same direction and be careful to keep astern of the line of the patrol vessels. The entire fleet of vessels will thus be heading the same course with the yachts and will be entirely clear of them. When the yachts tack, all patrol vessels will at once change course and steer the course taken by them. Passenger vessels will do the same. The torpedo boats will find themselves in line in this case and the revenue cutters in column.

4. When the competing yachts turn the stakeboat for the run in, all patrol vessels will head for the vicinity of the finishing point. The revenue cutters in column, inverted order, will head for a point half a mile to the right of the starting boat. The torpedo boats, in similar formation, will head for a point half a mile to the left of the starting; thus a clear space one mile wide will be maintained astern of and to windward of the competing yachts.

5. All passenger vessels will be careful not to cross astern of the competing yachts on the run in, but will remain on the outside of the line of patrol vessels and avoid crowding about the finish line.

6. If the race be to leeward and return the patrol vessels will form two parallel lines one mile apart, torpedo boats to the right and revenue cutters to the left, and in this formation head the course followed by the competing yachts. Passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines and observe Rule 5. Until reaching the turn buoy Rule 4 will apply. When the yachts turn the mark and start on the beat back Rule 3 will be observed.

7. Should the wind shift during any of the races, patrol vessels will immediately indicate the line to be formed, as, in the rules above laid down, and passenger vessels must keep outside of these lines with as little delay as may be consistent with safety.

IN TRIANGULAR RACES.

8. All seafaring men will understand the difficulties in the way of keeping a triangular course clear, and it is hoped that the public will be patient with rules which must from the necessities of the case bar them from following the entire course. The fact that the competing yachts will be faster on the second leg of the course, with their sheets eased, than a majority of the vessels carrying passengers renders it impossible to allow these vessels to follow the entire course. Therefore the following rule becomes imperative and must be carefully observed: When the competing yachts

has promised to visit us, to be present at the laying of the cornerstone of the Federal Building.

"If that time does not suit your convenience, we wish it to be understood that this is a standing, a perpetual, invitation, as Chicago and the West wants to have an opportunity of seeing you. I hand you the formal invitation of the committee."

The bound copy of the invitation was then handed to the Admiral, who received it with a bow and paused a moment to glance over a few of its pages. He then said:

"Mr. Mayor and members of the committee, the honor is mine. I consider it a great honor to be invited to visit your city, and to be waited upon by such a delegation. It is still an additional honor to have such an invitation presented in this way.

"I should like to accept the invitation at once, but I must go to Washington for a few days, and then to Vermont; so that it will not be possible for me to go to Chicago by the 9th of this month. I should like to be there at the same time that the President will visit you, but it is not possible.

"I have a great admiration for Chicago. It is a wonderful city, and I want to say now that during the last year many of the most touching and affecting letters that I received from friends in America came to me from Chicago.

"I thank you, Mr. Mayor, and you, gentlemen of the committee, and through you the City of Chicago for this honor."

The Admiral afterward said to the delegation that he would certainly accept the invitation, with the understanding that he would select his own time. This was perfectly satisfactory to the committee, and Mayor Harrison said afterward that it was understood that the Admiral will visit Chicago soon.

THE ADMIRAL GOES DRIVING.

This part of the Admiral's day passed before New York had begun to stir from its late Sunday morning rest. By ten o'clock, however, the streets around the Waldorf-Astoria began filling with people, and soon the corridors of the hotel were thronged.

Many persons seemed to expect that the Admiral would drive out, or at least come out for a walk, or, perhaps, appear at the windows. So they ranged themselves in front of the doors, or stood on the opposite side of the street and waited. Their patience had its reward, for very soon the Admiral appeared for his drive with the Mayor.

The Admiral and Mayor Van Wyck left the hotel in an open carriage about 11 o'clock, and drove down Fifth Avenue as far as Washington Square. For the first time Admiral Dewey passed under the beautiful arch, and he had the driver go very slowly, so that he might the better admire its proportions and read the inscriptions.

After reaching the Square, he turned and came back up the avenue as far as Twenty-sixth Street, again passing slowly under the arch. He then drove to Madison Avenue, up that thoroughfare as far as Central Park, then through the Park along the eastern driveway, and thence up Morningside Road as far as Claremont. Here he and the Mayor alighted for the first and only time.

They went into the hotel, where they remained about a quarter of an hour, then returned to the carriages and drove rapidly through the Park along the western driveway and down Fifth Avenue to the hotel. They had been gone about two hours. The Admiral hurried to his apartments immediately upon reaching the hotel, and the Mayor drove away.

On the drive the Admiral was very greatly annoyed by bicyclists who pursued the carriage for miles. Many of them shouted at the top of their voices, calling the Admiral by name, or cheering him, and causing the gathering of a large crowd all along the course.

MAYOR CALLS OFF BICYCLISTS.

It vexed the Admiral so much that the Mayor rose in the carriage and called to the bicyclists to stop their noisy demonstration, and to stop following them. A great many of them fell back at this request, but some followed the carriage as far as the steep hill at One Hundred and Tenth Street, where they gave up the pursuit. After this the drive was unmarked by incident of any kind.

The Admiral took luncheon after coming in from the drive, and followed this with a short nap. He has suffered a little from insomnia since his hardships in Asiatic waters, and generally makes up for some loss of sleep at night by a siesta after luncheon or dinner.

Among the very few persons who succeeded in viewing the Admiral during the day were Capt. W. H. Reeder, United States Navy; George C. Reiter, United States Navy, and Charles Cramp of Philadelphia. There were fortunate enough to gain admittance to the Admiral's apartments, and were with him for a few minutes.

Capt. Baird of the United States Navy and John Joy Edson of the Washington Reception Committee also had a short interview with the Admiral and acquainted him with the official programme of his entertainment at the capital. Mr. Edson left the Admiral in Capt. Baird's hands and told him that the latter was the authorized escort and representative of the navy and of the committee.

In the afternoon, about 5:30, all the members of the Dewey family that are in the city called at the hotel and were received by the Admiral. The family reunion lasted for an hour, and the Admiral then sat down to dinner with his son, George Goodwin Dewey; his brother, Charles Dewey, and Mrs. Charles Dewey, and Lieuts. Brumby and Caldwell.

This meal was a very quiet and familylike affair, and after it the Admiral sat in his rooms, chatting with different members of the family and his Flag Lieutenant, and private secretary until about 9 o'clock. He retired shortly after this.

ADMIRAL SEES A PHYSICIAN.

Every one who saw the Admiral yesterday commented upon the signs of fatigue in his face. He was pale and almost haggard. It was apparent that both body and mind had undergone too severe a strain. He sent for his physician early in the morning, who administered, it was said, only a mild tonic to help him along through the day.

There is nothing serious the matter with the Admiral's health, his brother said later, but he is in need of rest. The great excitement he is passing through day after day is sapping his strength, and bringing back some of the ill effects of the Philippine campaign. As the day wore on, and especially after the drive in the open air, the Admiral seemed better.

Charles Dewey, in speaking of the Admiral's experience in this city, as related by himself yesterday, said:

"My brother told us this morning that he did not fully appreciate the nature of his reception here until he alighted at the Battery yesterday morning and started up Broadway.

"Of course he saw the people lining the river and at the naval parade, but he was not close enough to catch their expression, and that is what impressed him coming up Broadway. In speaking of the parade he said it was a magnificent thing to see so many people smiling and to feel that they were smiling at him."

Mr. Dewey also said that the Admiral had definitely accepted the invitation of the Governor of Vermont to visit Montpelier Oct. 12, at which time a grand reception will be ready for him.

THE PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

When asked if the Admiral would accept the invitation of the President or of Senator Hanna to accompany them through the West, he said his brother would not do so, although he would like very much to go to Chicago with the President if his other engagements would permit it. He had no intention, however, of accompanying the President or any one else on a trip through the West.

As arranged by the Washington Reception Committee, which will take charge of the Admiral this morning, the programme for the day is as follows:

Admiral Dewey, escorted by Gen. Miles, Mayor Van Wyck, and other members of the Washington committee, will leave the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel at 11:15 A. M. The party will be driven to the Twenty-third Street ferry of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where it will be met by the other members of the committee, who will come on a special train for the Admiral. The start will be made from Jersey City at 1:20, and Washington will be reached, according to schedule, by 6:30 or 7 o'clock.

The following will be in the party that will accompany the Admiral to Washington: Gen. Miles, George Goodwin Dewey, Charles Dewey and wife, Capt. Lamberton and wife, Flag Lieut. Brumby, Lieut. Caldwell, Rear Admirals Schley, Sampson, Philip, and Casey, Capts. Barker, Dyer, Wildes, Jewell, Chadwick, Sigsbee, and Evans, Commander Wood, and Ensign Bennett.

THE WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

Elaborate Preparations Have Been Made to Welcome the Admiral—He Arrives There at 6:50 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Elaborate preparations have been made to give Admiral Dewey a glorious and mighty welcome when he returns to Washington Monday evening the Nation's hero. His arrival in the city will be signalized by an Admiral's salute of seventeen guns and a pandemonium of noise from all the cannon, bells, and steam whistles in or about the city. From this time until late in the night his presence will cause to be let loose the enthusiasm of the thousands who have been eagerly awaiting his coming.

A civic parade of 12,000 men is only a small part of the first night's proceedings, for an immense throng of the people will file before him for an hour, their number being limited only by the width of Pennsylvania Avenue. He and the President will occupy a reviewing stand built just south of the Treasury Building and facing Pennsylvania Avenue.

Tuesday will be the great day of the celebration, however, for then Admiral Dewey is to be escorted to the Capitol by the President and his Cabinet and a military escort and presented with the sword voted to him by Congress. The Admiral will ride in the same carriage with the President.

The exercises will be brief. They will take place on the reviewing stand erected on the east front of the Capitol and facing the broad esplanade which many thousands of persons gather every four years to witness the inaugural ceremonies. Probably a larger crowd than witnessed any of these Presidential exercises will fill the grounds.

Eight State Governors with their staffs will be among those who will do Admiral Dewey honor. They are Govs. Wolcott of Massachusetts, Powers of Maine, Pingree of Michigan, Smith of Vermont, Rollins of New Hampshire, Atkinson of West Virginia, Lowndes of Maryland, and Tyler of Virginia.

While here Admiral Dewey will be the guest of Mrs. Washington McLean, mother of John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. Mrs. McLean has a fine house in K Street, opposite Farragut Square. The city has not been elaborately decorated yet for the occasion, but the promises of the local Committee of Arrangements apparently insure a great show of flags, bunting, and decorations, while an extensive fireworks display has been arranged. The weather promises to be fine. The programme of Monday's event is as follows:

6:50 P. M.—Admiral's salute as special train arrives at Washington Sixth Street Station. Reception at the station of the Admiral, by the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Party takes carriages.

7 P. M.—Third United States Cavalry, guard of honor, escorts the Admiral and party up Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street to the Executive mansion.

7:15 to 7:30.—The Secretary of the Navy receives the Admiral at the Executive Mansion, in the East Room, and then presents him to the President.

7:45 to 8.—The party, consisting of the President, members of the Cabinet, Admiral Dewey and aides, members of the Reception Committee, and escort from the station leave the Executive Mansion, proceeding through the south grounds to the southeast gate, and thence to the reviewing stand.

8 to 8:15.—Head of parade arrives at the reviewing stand. General illumination of Pennsylvania Avenue with searchlights, red fire, arches of roman candles lanterns, torches, &c. Illumination of the Capitol, Monument, City Post Office, and other public buildings.

10:30.—The people will pass in review. Special illumination along the line of escort. General illumination and demonstration Admiral Dewey escorted to the residence of Mrs. Washington McLean, Connecticut Avenue and K Street.

The civic parade will include the Grand Army, Spanish-American war, and other military organizations, labor and society organizations, and other uniformed bodies. After this parade has gone by will come a general march past the reviewing stand by as many people as can pass up the avenue in the hour that Admiral Dewey has consented to add to the original programme for this purpose.

Tuesday's programme is as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Military and civic bodies escort Admiral Dewey and the President to the Capitol.

12.—Exercises at the Capitol: President's salute. Music by the Marine Band, "Star-Spangled Banner." Introduction of Chairman of meeting, R. Ross Perry, by W. H. Moses, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred. Address of welcome by R. Ross Perry, Chairman of the Committee on Reception. Address and presentation of sword voted Admiral Dewey by Congress, by John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy. Acceptance by Admiral George Dewey. Music by the Marine Band, "America."

1:10 P. M.—Review of escort by Admiral Dewey at east front of Capitol.

2.—Admiral Dewey escorted to residence of Mrs. Washington McLean by civic escort.

8.—Dinner at the Executive Mansion in honor of Admiral Dewey.

MONTPELIER PLANS A HOLIDAY.

MONTPELIER Vt., Oct. 1.—A message received from Gov. Smith in this city today was to the effect that Dewey Day would be Oct. 12. This was the date fixed by the committee having charge of Vermont's welcome to her honored son, Admiral Dewey, but definite selection of that time rested with the Admiral himself.

The arrangements will now be completed as originally outlined, and Dewey Day in Montpelier will probably surpass any holiday the State has ever known. The day following the celebration the Admiral will go to Northfield to attend the laying of the cornerstone of Dewey Hall at the university there.

The celebration in this city will probably include a parade in the afternoon, with a review by the Admiral from the steps of the State House, and a display of fireworks in the evening. It is understood that there will be no general reception, but of this there is yet uncertainty as the programme of the day will probably accord with Admiral Dewey's wishes as to its extent.

At Northfield Admiral Dewey will be met by military and fraternal organizations and escorted to Norwich University. The cornerstone oration will be delivered by Senator Chauncey M. Depew. While in Northfield Admiral Dewey will be the guest of President Brown of the university, formerly Commander, United States Navy. On his return to this city the Admiral will stay at the home of his brother, Charles Dewey.

Badly Hurt While Firing a Cannon.

Adolph Kunz, thirty-two years old, of 743 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, celebrated Dewey Day all day Saturday by discharging a cannon near his home, and late at night, at the solicitation of friends, he wheeled the cannon down to Harrison Avenue and Gerry Street, where it was occasionally set off. A few minutes after midnight, while Kunz was loading the cannon for its final discharge, the gunpowder prematurely exploded, and he received the full force of it in his face. Besides his face being badly burned, he will probably lose the sight of both eyes.

Admiral Dewey's Dog Improving.

Admiral Dewey's dog "Bob," which is being cared for at the Lighthouse Station at Tompkinsville, is rapidly improving. He had sore feet as a result of his long detention upon shipboard and was sent ashore to remedy the trouble. Since landing from the Olympia he has been carefully treated, and under proper guard to prevent the possibility of his being stolen, has been allowed to exercise in the grounds.

Killed While Flying a Dewey Kite.

While flying a kite, to which was attached a sign of welcome to Admiral Dewey, thirteen-year-old Francis Driscoll of 359 Madison Street forgot his perilous position yesterday afternoon and fell from the roof to the street, a distance of five stories. The boy's skull was fractured and he was internally injured. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital, where he died.

Camp Meeting Settlement Burned.

LAUREL, Del., Oct. 1.—The camp meeting settlement at Moore's Grove, about two miles from here, was nearly wiped out by fire to-day. Forty-one out of about fifty small cottages, which comprised the settlement, were totally destroyed with their contents. The loss will reach many thousands of dollars. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

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DEWEY'S SHIP SURRENDERS

Olympia Captured by Eager Sightseers, Who Swarm All Over.

WEARY DAY FOR THE SAILORS

Called Upon to Answer Innumerable Questions, Some Entertain the Visitors with Yarns.

The cruiser Olympia, anchored off One Hundred and Sixth Street, North River, was surrendered to the general public yesterday for the first time since her arrival in port. The decks of the famous vessel were completely overrun throughout the day by a curious and enthusiastic horde of patriotic spectators.

The bridge on which Dewey strode during that rather warm and sultry May morning in Manila Bay was stormed and taken by innumerable boatloads of men, women, and children, who will proudly recall throughout life the fact that they, too, once stood upon it. Young women sat to their hearts' content in the gun sponsons where once perspiring men bared to the waist and blackened with smoke and grime struggled with powder and shell, and the great guns that once spoke on the cruiser's decks and sent an echo around the world were yesterday turned this way and that by the hands of little children.

Every historic nook and corner of the big vessel was taken complete possession of and explained by a gathering that represented every class of American citizenship, from the man with silk hat and woman with sylish gown to the humblest workman and his family. The young women who think the sailor is just the grandest thing in the world, and the well-known crank who wants to gather complete statistics regarding naval warfare and marine shipbuilding within an hour, were all there in overwhelming numbers.

THE SURRENDER COMPLETE.

The surrender of the vessel was as complete as it was unexpected. There was some attempt made to preserve the privacy of a portion of the wardroom and officers' quarters, and the engine and fire rooms were closed because there had not been time to thoroughly clean them since reaching port, and some regard was had for the Sunday clothes of visitors. But with these exceptions, there was absolute freedom to whomsoever ventured from flying bridge to torpedo tubes. The gangways on both the starboard and port sides were given over to the use of anybody and everybody who came, and launches, rowboats, and launches.

The Marine Corporal of the guard, that autocrat of the gangway, was on hand, but all his warning gestures were laid aside, and, although he needed sleep badly, he spent the day in handing timid women up and down the ladders, and in preventing numerous children from tumbling into the river. The overworked officer of the deck laid aside his official dignity, and allowed himself to be fairly mobbed by eager questioners, and at the same time watch out for official visitors, prevent careless excursion boats from ramming the Olympia's sides, and a few hundred other things.

The tired sailors, run down and bearded in their dens, so to speak, by surging masses of eager questioners, resignedly gave up their Sunday to fighting over again in narrative the battle of Manila. They acted the host in characteristically thorough fashion, although under great difficulties, for after the long march of Saturday and the enervating effects of the smoker at the Waldorf-Astoria, sleep was at a premium, and the Manila fight to them was an old, old story.

SAILORS TURN UP LATE.

Two hundred and fifty of the Olympia's men had received shore leave until 9:30 yesterday morning in order that they might have plenty of time to recover from the effects of the smoker at the Waldorf-Astoria. The majority got back on time, but with little or no margin of time left. Some were late, and about thirty failed altogether to get back.

As the bugle blew the call to quarters at 9:30 o'clock the river was dotted with shore boats containing straggling bluejackets, all converging in one great rush for the ship's side. Many a wonderful yarn was never later retailed to the officer of the deck in explanation of this tardiness. The standard excuse was that the mazes of New York streets and the network of trolley lines, &c., was utterly confusing to the stranger, causing him to lose his way. One or two bright minds had achieved more intimate and unconventional yarns, such as having been "held up," having stopped runaways, &c.

Throughout the forenoon jaded men in blue struggled off to the ship hopelessly late. Some were penitent and very weary, others hummed snatches of popular airs heard at the smoker and crept along alongside. All the late comers especially were in need of quiet and repose after the fatiguing experiences of the preceding days.

The retreat from quarters had hardly sounded at 10 o'clock when the Corporal of the gangway leaned over the rail and politely invited the inmates of a dozen or more excursion launches and rowboats hovering near to come on board. There was instant obedience, and a hundred or more surprised and delighted men and women tumbled up the gangway, while the launches raced for shore to spread the glad tidings.

RUSH ON IN EARNEST.

For a few moments after 10 o'clock the boatmen found some difficulty in convincing the crowds on shore that whosoever would might go on board the flagship, but after 11 o'clock the rush was on in earnest, and dozens of boats were filled in a jiffy. Soon the vicinity of the Olympia's port gangway was surrounded by a struggling fleet of launches and rowboats filled with passengers, and a constant stream of humanity piled up the ladders.

Admiral Dewey was not on board. Neither was Capt. Lamberton nor Lieut. Colvocoresses, the executive officer. In their absence Lieut. Laird, the senior officer on board, virtually commanded the whole fleet, as the majority of the general officers of all the ships were ashore. As far as the Olympia was concerned he did very little commanding of any sort, for the vessel was completely in the hands of the public until late in the afternoon, and it was a case of go as you please.

The port gangway ladder soon became jammed with passengers, and the starboard gangway was thrown open. The sailors were fairly swept off their feet by the hordes of the curious who swarmed over every deck and explored every nook and crevice. Great numbers of the spectators were out-of-town visitors, who would not know a warship from an ocean tramp, and the questions these people asked were simply endless. At every gun could be seen a blue jacket hemmed in on all sides by an eager throng of listeners, who drank in every word as he expatiated on the virtues of the instrument and reeled off anecdotes regarding the effects of shot and shell.

SAILORS SPIN YARNS.

"Now, shells do have some queer ways of action," said old George Purdy, the Captain of the hold, and the oldest sailor on the Olympia, as about 200 sightseers shoved in close to catch his every word.

"Yes, Sirree; they just beat anything you ever saw sometimes. Now, I mind the first shell as came a whizzin' toward us in the fight in Manila Bay. It struck us on the port side farrard, just about at the bluff of the bow, and run inboard.

"It was about a four-inch armor piercer, and as luck would have it, it passed into a five-inch water pipe and ran along this, same as in a gun, until it came to a turn about midships. Then it broke out of there, knocked a steam gauge off a boiler, picked its way aft, and, striking a steel bulkhead, turned upward, and went out through the superstructure deck and soared aloft without ever hurtin' or touchin' a man."

"Oh my! Dear me! How fortunate!" ejaculated the crowd.

"Aye, it beats the band," said Purdy, thoughtfully.

In another part of the ship Toohey, the coxswain, was holding forth to a breathless pair of young women sightseers from far inland. Toohey, a rather small man, was arrayed in a Spanish Admiral's full-dress uniform and chapeau. Inside the latter was the card of Admiral Montojo, commanding the ill-fated Spanish raval forces at Manila. Toohey was in the first landing party at Cavite, and found these valuable relics in Montojo's quarters.

"Yes, mum," said the little coxswain to the leading questioner of the surrounding audience. "You see, it was this way. When we got ashore in the cutter after the fight at Cavite, I got separated from the other fellows, and whom should I run up against coming around a corner but Admiral Montojo on the dead run.

"When he sees me he pulls up short, and says he, 'My man,' says he, 'will you do me a favor?' I replied in Spanish that he would have to name it quick. 'Well,' says he in Spanish, 'after losin' this fight I've got to get out of here in disguise, if possible, and I want your clothes to do it in.'

"He had a revolver in his hand, and when I saw that I agreed to humor him, so we changed clothes then and there. Now, you may not believe this, but it's gospel truth."

DEWEY'S FAVORITE SEAT.

"Ah, won't you please tell me where Dewey's favorite seat was," said a nicely dressed young woman spokesman of a party of six to a sturdy young sailorman on the after superstructure deck. "I would dearly love to sit in his favorite resting place."

"Well, ma'am," said the tar, "he hung out around here a good deal," indicating a most inaccessible spot behind a couple of stanchions near the rail.

With a little flutter of pride the young woman seized a chair that had been left nearby and after placing it in this most awkward place, she and her companions sat in it in turn with many exclamations of pride.

The forward flying bridge where the Admiral stood while directing the operations at Manila was a position to be struggled for during the day. Everybody wanted to see the ship's mascots, and Sagasta, the pig; Aguinaldo, the cat, and the canary bird who lost his leg during the battle at Manila were feasted and petted until they longed for rest.

Camera fiends and souvenir hunters were on all sides, and the ship itself would have been carried away in sections had that been possible. Buttons, photographs, cartridges, cap ribbons, cutlery, anything and everything was begged by pretty girls, elderly women, young and old men, adn vast quantities of such articles were carried away triumphantly.

One of the most interesting ceremonies of the day to hundreds of sightseers, and one of the most miserable to the sailors, was the partaking of dinner on board. The crowds swarmed on the berth deck at the noon hour and watched the cooks deftly unsling the mess tables from above, draw up the benches, and at a signal from the boatswain's fife saw the men turn to at the substantial fare.

As most of the cooks had been ashore the night before and were weary, the menu was not as elaborate as the jackies could have wished, especially as they were under the scrutiny of so many landsmen, and were in consequence needlessly embarrassed. The landsmen were absorbed in the naval arrangements, however.

WATCHING THE MEN EAT.

"Oh, come here, girls, and see the sailors eat," cried one thoughtless miss to her companions.

"Madam," said one of the tars, politely, "if you will wait a moment after seeing them fed you may see how they are got back into their cages."

The young woman apologized for her rudeness and fled incontinently.

The proud persons who had made friends sufficiently with the sailors to receive an invitation to dine with them were enviously gazed at by the less fortunate visitors.

"Oh, tell me, Sir," said a young woman reported from Chicago, to Lieut. Laird, "did Admiral Dewey get sea sick on his way over from Gibraltar?"

"I'm not sure about that," replied the Lieutenant, with grave politeness, "but inasmuch as he has been going to sea since he was a boy, I'm inclined to think he did not."

"Oh, that's too bad," gurgled the young woman.

"Why are you sorry that he escaped this dreadful thing?"

"Oh, it would have made such a good story. Something new, you know. Admiral Dewey seasick."

Such questions as these among thousands of others were flung at every officer and man that showed himself throughout the day. The men could not escape, and made the best of it, but the officers on board kept strictly within their quarters during most of the day.

The jam of spectators finally became so great that at 3 o'clock it was seen that all those on board could not possibly get away before nightfall, and orders were given to allow no more on board. An hour later the order to clear the ship of visitors began an enforced exodus that lasted until long after sunset.

GET NO SHORE LEAVE.

Contrary to the expectations of the men, no liberty was given from the Olympia yesterday. The reason given for this by Lieut. Laird was that a message had been received from the Secretary of the Navy asking how many men could be sent to Washington for the Dewey celebration in that city, and from this it was thought that the battalion might be sent for at any time, so it was decided that the men be kept on hand until it became known just when they were to go to the capital.

Nothing of an official nature took place on the Olympia during the day, except a formal call made by Capt. Longnecker of the cruiser New Orleans. As neither Admiral Dewey nor Capt. Lamberton was on board, Capt. Longnecker's visit was very short.

Most of the Chinamen on the Olympia had all-night leave on Saturday evening, and all returned yesterday morning "as clean and sober," and delighted with their experiences on shore. Although few of these men have ever seen America, most of them have been in Uncle Sam's service more years than many American-born apprentice boys are old.

Ah Sing, the cabin steward, for instance, has been in the navy constantly for twenty-three years, and yet never before saw America. Ah Ding, the Captain's cook, has been nineteen years in the service, and yet American shores are new to him. To Jee Ding, the Admiral's cook, has put in seventeen years on the Asiatic Station, and Ah Ling has been a steward in the navy for nineteen years, and yet never before caught a glimpse of the land he served.

After the flagship had finally been cleared of visitors and supper had been served, the ship's band gave a concert for an hour, concluding with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Hammocks were taken from the nettings and slung. There were a few more minutes for a quite smoke.

At last 9 o'clock came. "Taps" were sounded, and as the sound of the bugle floated away and died on the waters lights were put out on the berth deck, and the first Sunday at home for the tired men of the Olympia after their long cruise was ended.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and warmer, with fresh northerly shifting to northeasterly winds.

The crest of an unseasonably cool wave has moved eastward over the Atlantic Coast States. This cool wave was attended yesterday morning by heavy frosts as far south as Tennessee and Virginia, and warnings of heavy frosts for the Atlantic Coast States as far south as Central South Carolina last night were telegraphed yesterday morning. Throughout the central valleys and the Western States the temperature has risen. Fair weather has prevailed in all districts. An area of low barometer covers the States of the Missouri Valley. This low area will drift slowly eastward, attended by rain in the Northwestern States to-day, and in the upper lake region to-morrow. In the Middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will continue fair to-day and to-morrow, with rising temperature. Fair weather is indicated in the South Atlantic States, except along the extreme South Atlantic Coast and over the Florida peninsula, where showers will occur. Fresh to brisk north to northoast winds will prevail along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts, and the winds will be brisk northeasterly on the South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
3 A. M.	64	43	46	
6 A. M.	60	42	46	
9 A. M.	69	47	52	
12 M.	79	47	56	
3 P. M.	73	51	52	
6 P. M.	70	50	50	
9 P. M.	67	44	48	
12 P. M.	67	48	45	

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:
Printing House Square.....49¾
Weather Bureau.....45½
Corresponding date for 1898.....68¾
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....61

The maximum temperature yesterday was 54 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 42 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 61 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 69 per cent.

Platt's Chlorides, the Best Disinfectant An odorless, stainless liquid. Cheap and efficient. —Adv.

C. DORFLINGER & SONS extend to their patrons and to strangers visiting New York an invitation to visit their store and view their new stock of fine glassware appropriate for the fall season.
915 Broadway, near 21st St., New York.

STREETS STILL THRONGED

Fifth Avenue About the Arch Packed with Sunday Sightseers.

POLICEMEN HAVE A BUSY TIME

Riverside Drive, the Park, and Down-Town Points of Interest Also Have Their Quota of Crowds.

New York was still in holiday attire yesterday, and the crowds of sightseers at the principal places of interest were almost as large as those which for three days have made locomotion tedious and uncomfortable on the leading thoroughfares. The Dewey arch, of course, was the main attraction, and the neighborhood of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue presented a lively appearance, in decided contrast to the usual quiet Sunday afternoon scene.

The Police Department up to noon evidently labored under the impression that most of the visitors had departed for their homes or would be too weary after their two days' celebration to wander far from an easy chair. Not more than ten patrolmen were on duty in the three blocks from Twenty-third Street north. So many people had gathered around the arch and in the streets leading to it by 2 o'clock, however, that the squad of patrolmen on the ground was inadequate to preserve order. Fifteen additional policemen soon afterward reported to the Sergeant in charge, but even then it was a difficult matter to keep a passageway clear in the centre of the street for vehicles.

The sidewalks on Fifth Avenue as far as the Waldorf-Astoria were packed between 4 and 5 o'clock with men, women, and children from curb to house line. No precautions were taken to block off the Dewey arch and keep it clear, visitors being permitted to go as close to it as they wished, yet no ambitious small boy appeared to be fired with a mission to climb to the top and sit astride of the sea horses. The bases of the columns, particularly those at Twenty-third Street, had been disfigured in the crush of Saturday. The "staff" which covered the framework had been torn off in strips of from six inches to three feet long, leaving great gaps through which the laths and beams could be seen.

WANT A PERMANENT ARCH.

"Say, old man, if we had that arch down in the old South State, you can just bet we'd scrape up enough local pride to make it permanent," remarked a South Carolina militiamen to a group of people who were admiring the work of art.

"Yes, and I guess we'd be pretty nearly proud enough of it over in Jersey, where I come from, to keep it forever," replied a well-to-do-looking elderly man at his elbow.

On every hand, from visitors and resident New Yorkers alike, the opinion was freely expressed that the magnificent arch, which has been the feature of the decorations, should be duplicated in enduring marble. "It seems a pity after the artists have given design to their ideas in such beautiful works, that it should all disappear after giving joy to millions for only a few days," said a young woman in a tailor-made gown, who might have come from Boston.

The crowd, while almost as great in numbers as that which thronged the same streets on Saturday, was very quiet and orderly. The bracing air sent the blood tingling through the veins of the sightseers and imparted a bright color to cheeks and eyes. They looked happy, healthy, and thoroughly satisfied with the day and the sights.

In the narrow lane kept clear for vehicles in the centre of the avenue light conveyances of all kinds, from bicycles to old-style barouches, found a hard passage. The number was so great that horses moved at a walk, and a slow walk, too, from the Waldorf-Astoria south to Twenty-third Street, and were frequently blocked and brought to a standstill for five minutes at a time. After 3 o'clock vehicles going across town could not get through the crowd on the avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, and were obliged to drive around through Twenty-second or Twenty-sixth Street.

The number of people in the neighborhood of the arch was almost as large from sunset until as late as 10 o'clock as it had been during the more pleasant hours of the afternoon. For so large a crowd the quiet that prevailed was remarkable. There were but few vehicles around, the cries of "official programmes" had sought his lair over on the east side, and there were no discordant noises to mar the occasion. It was a Sunday evening crowd behaving in a Sunday evening manner.

THOUSANDS ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

Riverside Park was the gathering point of thousands of sightseers. They arrived early and staid late, many parties bringing their lunches with them. The sharp wind that was blowing did not seem to bother the crowd in the least. The drive was thronged with vehicles of every kind, while bicyclists were to be seen everywhere.

Around Grant's Tomb the crowd swarmed like bees about a hive, and all day long a steady stream of sightseers passed up and down the broad granite steps. The police were very much in evidence, especially along the stone wall overlooking the bluff, for it was here that the crowd gathered in great numbers for the purpose of obtaining a view of the fleet of warships at anchor. Everybody seemed desirous of getting as near the vessels as possible, and this caused many of them to make the trip down the bluff. Here they learned that visitors were allowed aboard the Olympia between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. From the time this fact became known everything in the form of a boat that would float was pressed into service.

Fakirs reaped a rich harvest, and Dewey medals and souvenirs were in as great demand as they were on Friday and Saturday. The police, however, kept them moving, and one enterprising colored man with a voice like a foghorn, who was peddling hot corn, lost his entire stock in trade through their vigilance. He had been ordered out of the park several times, but paid no attention to the request of moving to another spot and keeping a sharp look-out for the officer. Finally the policeman decided to trap him, but the darky saw him coming, and in his anxiety to gather up his stood and kettle, upset the latter, spilling the water and corn over the roadbed.

The work of tearing down the stands was begun during the day, and it is believed they will all be down and outside the park within a few days. One thing that was remarked was the condition of the grass. It had been trampled flat and in many places torn up completely. Branches were also broken from trees, and there were many benches that had suffered more or less at the hands of the crowd.

THRONGS IN CENTRAL PARK.

The crowd during the day in Central Park, particularly around the Arsenal, was one of the largest in years. The visitors from a distance were anxious to see the wild animals, and indulged their curiosity in this respect to their heart's content. Many had evidently determined to see the entire city while they were here, and might be overheard making plans for days ahead. Having heard so much about Central Park, it was the first place they visited after having accomplished the main object of their trip to New York.

It was a trifle chilly and windy for walking on the big bridge, yet quite a number of people ventured out on the structure on foot and paused on the centre span for the magnificent view of the harbor and up the East River. Most of the crowd, though, were content with "doing" the bridge by means of the trolley, bridge, or elevated railroad cars. The press of people at the Park Row entrance was as great late in the afternoon as during the rush hours on a week-day evening. The Aquarium and Battery Park also had a great many more than the usual number of Sunday visitors, and so did the Bowery.

Kodak fiends with their cameras were everywhere the most conspicuous persons in the crowds. At 3 o'clock no less than fifty-seven were counted in three of the large vacant stands around the Dewey arch. Men and women, boys and girls, everybody in the city that had a camera, it seemed, was out taking snapshots at the decorations, the ships in the river, the tall buildings on the leading streets, and of the crowds. Some carried tripods on which to set their picture-taking machines, and didn't hesitate to place them in the middle of the streets, despite the danger of being run over.

GEN. JAUDENES PUNISHED.

To Be Placed on the Reserve List for Surrendering Manila.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The Supreme Council of War has ordered that Gen. Jaudenes be placed on the reserve list for the surrender of Manila to Admiral Dewey and Gen. Merritt.

GREAT EXODUS OF VISITORS.

Outgoing Trains Crowded With Passengers Bound for Distant Points —Few Troops Still Here.

Although the streets did not indicate it yesterday, there had been a great exodus of Dewey visitors since the passing of the parade on Saturday afternoon. On every street were men and women laden down with the impedimenta of travel, wending their way on foot to the Grand Central Station and the ferries leading to the Jersey City railroad termini. The aisles of elevated and surface railroad cars were made almost impassable by the luggage of passengers bound for distant homes, and the lobbies of the hotels were piled high with trunks, while cabs and carriages were in great demand to convey the departing multitudes to their trains.

The waiting rooms of the New York Central and New York, New Haven and Hartford Roads, at the Grand Central Station, were thronged from morning till night. To accommodate the great tide of outgoing travel, the regular trains were run in sections, so that nobody was compelled to wait long for means of conveyance to his or her destination. Frederic H. Downer, station agent of the New York Central, said that the Dewey week travel had broken all records of the Grand Central Station.

"Nothing like an equal number of persons," he said, "ever came to New York to attend any previous celebration. We expect to continue to feel the effects of the Dewey rush until Wednesday night, when the special limited tickets will expire. The crowds that have patronized the New York Central have been handled both ways by means of running trains in two or three sections, so as to avoid placing too many cars in one train. By this means delays have been avoided, and the departure of trains to-day has been so frequent that a passenger practically could start for his destination at any hour. The rush to-day has been largely that of through passengers—that is, those bound to Buffalo and points beyond."

The ferry houses of the railroad companies whose terminals are across the North River, including the Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Erie and West Shore, were as crowded all day as on week days, when tens of thousands of residents of New Jersey are coming and going on business. Most of the outgoing passengers were bound for distant points in the South and West, those from near-by places having returned to their homes Saturday night.

Traffic on the Pennsylvania Railroad was almost as heavy as it was on Saturday, great crowds having come here to see the arch and decorations. The officials of the road say they brought to the city during the day over 30,000 persons, while they carried away more than 50,000.

Soldiers in uniform were not as numerous on the streets yesterday as on the two or three preceding days. The only large body that remained over until to-day was the Tenth Pennsylvania. The main bodies had departed Saturday night or in the early morning hours, but a few regiments did not leave until afternoon, among those being the Fourth Ohio, the First New Hampshire, and the Third Pennsylvania.

The troops from the South and West traveled over the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Roads, some of those from New England by the New York, New Haven and Hartford and others by steamboats to ports on the Sound, and those from up the State by the New York Central and West Shore. Those who went by the New York Central took their trains at West Thirtieth Street, thus avoiding what would have been a serious addition to the crush at the Grand Central Station.

RICH HARVEST OF "CROOKS."

Two Hundred and Twenty-five Professional Criminals Arrested During the Week and Locked Up.

During the week of the Dewey celebration, beginning with last Monday night, Capt. McCl

INTERESTED IN CHURCHES

Visitors Find Attractions in Famous Pulpits and Old Graves.

LISTEN TO TRINITY CHIMES

Strangers Flock to See and Hear Dr. Parknurst and Many Fifth Avenue Divines.

Thousands of strangers from all parts of the country who remained over yesterday to see the city went to church yesterday. Those who remained were for the most part persons who had made the celebration an occasion for paying a visit to the metropolis for the first time. Many of them had, from their questions and demeanor, read a good deal concerning the city and its institutions and made a point of visiting historic and interesting points. Most of the people who live in circumjacent cities, towns, and States who were present during the festivities, went home Saturday or early yesterday morning, but those from further points from the Far West, South, and New England remained. These people for the most part are well-to-do and disbursed money freely.

The collections in many of the churches yesterday were greater than they have been for many months. The people appeared to be willing and even desirous of showing their purpose of doing as others did. In nearly all the churches the features of the past week constituted a theme for the discourses. Nearly all the clergymen treated on the celebration and the object of it. Many of them also went into the political aspect of the celebration. But so far as the visitors were concerned it was the church edifices, made famous by the clergymen, that most of them wished to see. This was exemplified in the constant coming and going of the visitors. Nearly all the Fifth Avenue churches had a large number of out-of-town visitors. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon there was a large crowd gathered at Old Trinity to hear the chimes. Nearly every Broadway car stopped in front of Trinity and many visitors got off. In many instances St. Paul's was mistaken for Trinity, and the questions asked of the policemen and the ushers were innumerable.

It was remarked how much the visitors appeared to know about the old historic points of New York. Some of them carried guide books with them, which told all about the places of worship. In all the churches with graveyards there were many visitors.

There was very little room to spare in the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst's church—the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. That well-known divine never preached to a more interested congregation. The man himself was as interesting to the visitors as the sermon he delivered.

Some of the strangers in the morning visited several churches. They who did this came in carriages and either stood up or took seats in the rear of the churches they visited. The visitors who wanted lessons on the events of the past week had a generous list to select from. Dewey sermons were delivered in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, the Bloomingdale Church, at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, the Rev. Madison C. Peters; Calvary Baptist Church, at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street; Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Fourth Street, near Columbus Avenue; Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, Central Congregational Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventieth Street; Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Broadway Tabernacle, Bedford Street Methodist Church, St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Berkeley Lyceum, the Rev. Heber Frank; Christ's Mission, 142 West Twenty-first Street; All Soul's Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-ninth Street; Second Street Church, Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Young Men's Institute, Bowery, Gen. O. O. Howard, and Church of Eternal Hope.

THE SOUL OF THE NATION.

Dr. Crowe Says the Greatest Thing Admiral Dewey Did Was in Lifting America to a Higher Plane.

The Rev. Dr. Crowe, pastor of the Church of the Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, talked yesterday of "The Soul of the Nation." He said, in part:

"That mighty soul of our Nation is a divine reality before which we may well grow reverent, whose features we may well ponder.

"I have in mind the great, enthusiastic display of the last two days, as an illustration of what I would like to say on many lines. I can only give a hint of the great sermon I would like to preach. In this wonderful outburst of patriotism there is a greater sermon than any man ever will or can preach. America had never before seen anything like it. I grant you there were unworthy motives sprinkled all through it. There were politicians whose aim was to turn the whole matter to partisan account. There were multitudes who swayed and rushed with mere idle curiosity. There were thieves and pickpockets who appropriated while they shouted. There were men and women who simply wished to display their vanities. But above all these things were the great feelings which poured forth from the overwhelming throng of souls, great patriotic ideas and feelings of the genuine and worthy sort. The uncontrollable shout of the millions was real. It voiced a pride in our Nation's history, a love for our Nation's honor, a devotion to the principles of our Government, a sacred belief in the high destinies of this Republic which the spirits of the mighty dead—if they looked on—must have been delighted with.

"The surging and excited crowds made no mistake in their spontaneous demonstrations. The great commanders and the men behind the guns received equal applause. The heroes of Santiago, both on land and sea, came in for a full share with the heroes of Manila. The spirit of union broke out every time our Northern crowd had a chance to greet Southern troops.

"I watched the parade not more critically than I watched the seething mass of beholders. I saw that soul answered soul; every noble fact had its grand appreciation and response in the complete unselfishness of patriotism. If I had been a political pessimist all my life until yesterday, I should be a political optimist now. I saw and felt that the love of country is infinitely stronger than partisan prejudice ever could be. The soul of the Nation is trustworthy. The people are fixed in the essentials of National virtue. It was a glorious revelation to the people themselves of their own devotion to the high interests of their Government.

"What I would like to say is that the patriotic outburst was but a type, but one phase of the National life, which would show itself equally strong and fine and pure if it might be concentrated on any other of the great common privileges of our National life.

"The good of such a time as we have just passed through is that it brings us to ourselves. A vast enthusiasm wakes the millions to their own best purposes.

"The greatest thing that Dewey did was not the taking of Manila, but this grand rousing of America. In this warming of the universal heart the Nation is lifted to a higher plane. Such is the glory of all high enthusiasm."

INFLUENCE OF AMERICA.

Dr. Hillis in Plymouth Church Points Out the Effect of Great Deeds on the World's Opinion.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, preached yesterday morning to a large congregation, in which there was a noticeable sprinkling of strange faces, those of visitors in town for the Dewey holidays. Dr. Hillis's sermon was on "The Fortune of the Republic; an Outlook Upon American Influence Upon Other Nations."

"For many days," said Dr. Hillis, "our city has been wholly given over to hero worship. All feet, young and old alike, have been walking in the triumphal procession of a conqueror. Like the great men of other days, the new hero comes, wearing the raiment of courage, self-sacrifice, and patriotism. Fortunately, despite the tendency to materialism and sordid dollar hunting, our people still keep unimpaired their capacity of admiration and reverence for noble deeds. All too few are our celebration days. Our political history is brief and our National crises few; our stock of heroes also is slender, and therefore it is the more important that from time to time we praise our great men, recall their childhood and youth, their early struggles with adversity, their days and nights of study, the fierce wind that have assailed the bark, the virtues that have made manhood great, while through processions, poems, songs and orations we lift up the hero's achievements for the lasting inspiration of our children and youth.

"The enthusiasm of the people during these days proves that our Nation dwells far from the era of exhaustion and decay. For the reflective man this outburst of enthusiasm for a hero gets its meaning from the consciousness that the Nation has entered now upon a new career of world-wide influence and prosperity. In this hour, when foreign peoples bestow approval and praise, the people also are conscious of National pride and of power. And this new recognition abroad and the opportunity of the Republic becoming a teacher of the world in free institutions is by far the most important result of our war with Spain.

Now the new position accorded the Republic by the monarchies of the Old World has the most importance by reason of the disgrace that for the moment attaches to free institutions in France. All who believe in self-government must confess with profound sorrow that the very name of republic is a hissing and by-word for the European Nations. No despotism has known such tyranny, injustice, and shame as the nation called a republic. If the monarchies have gone forward, steadily increasing in wisdom and happiness, the French Republic has been stationary. For an Englishman, a German, or a Russian, all arguments against a republic are summed up in one word—France. All who love liberty must confess that the influence of free institutions has been sadly discounted by the one nation that has stood for representative government in Europe. Fortunately, if one republic represents injustice, tyranny, and shame, the other has won universal recognition for its efforts in staying tyranny and enlarging the scope of liberty, and giving opportunity to peoples hitherto oppressed.

Monarchies make aristocracy hereditary, but our fathers believed in the aristocracy of personal supremacy. They held that the greatness of the statesman, or the scholar, or the General, should blossom for his lifetime only. Taking the poor man's child upon his knees, our fathers bade the child climb as high upon the ladder of success as his talents would permit. In foreign lands, he who would surmount the wall about the manor house finds the top covered with broken glass or prongs of sharp iron. Thus monarchies make sharp the barriers between the classes, and these barriers scourge the aspiring youth back into his own class. But, contrariwise, in the democracy, with the great man's death supremacy departs from the family unless the son repeats his father's excellence. So free institutions take pledges from the sons of wisdom, wealth, and power. Also for the rich man's boy and for the son of his washerwoman the avenues of success are equally open, while the prize is for the foot running most swiftly along the pathway of wealth and influence. The originality of our fathers in the enterprise in government was equaled only by its boldness and audacity. No pen can record and no voice can tell the enthusiasm of those who framed the institutions of the Republic. With hopes high and confident, they looked forward to a time when it should cease to be a feebling and stand side by side with the giant monarchies of the Old World. And now that a century has passed and which our fathers desired to see, and died without seeing, has been given to their children. If once none were so poor as to do the Republic honor, now none so great as not to court the friendship of the Republic.

DR. VAN DYKE ON VICTORY.

Utters Praise and Warning in Connection with the Celebration—He Will Not Leave His Church.

It was emphatically "Dewey Sunday" at the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke preached from the text in Revelation, xix., 6: "And I heard as it were the voice of a great multitude, and as the voice of many waters, and as the voice of mighty thunderings, saying, Alleluia; for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." Dr. van Dyke referred to the great celebration of the previous two days, which, he said, was in honor of a man who was "brave, skillful, faithful, and modest, an ideal leader, a true man, an American Nelson, without fear and without reproach." He added:

"I can feel only pity for the American whose heart has not been thrilled by the events of these two days—pity for the man who cannot see the meaning of this great demonstration. And now that the multitude has gone, now that we have come to the house of God, let us consider what there is of victory that is final, eternal. And I fall back upon the Scriptures, upon the doctrine which has characterized the Presbyterian Church from the beginning, which has characterized the English Puritans, the Dutch Calvinists, and the French Huguenots. The voice of the people is the voice of God only when it acknowledges the sovereignty of God.

"I do not mean to say that God rules on earth as He does in heaven. I do not say that everything that comes to pass among men is in accordance with the divine will. I do not believe that every event is predestined, for that would be equivalent to saying murder, lust every act of oppression, has the approval of God. No doctrine could be more depressing, more enervating. We cannot say that God has sanctioned all the evil that this poor old world has ever seen. Every book of Scripture declares that the unrighteous are not God's servants.

"But while we condemn the depressing doctrine of fatalism, we must still acknowledge that the Lord God omnipotent does reign, and guides the men who strive to make the world better. Suppose, for instance, that yesterday, instead of being the day on which we celebrated the victory at Manila, had been the day after New York had been captured by the British, would we have recognized in that the will of God, and quietly submitted? No, we would have said, Let us put our trust in God and keep our powder dry, and fight on. We would face all perils, believing in the justice of our cause. Such a faith I find in the Bible, and interpret from the histories of the heroes of all ages.

"The value and the glory of battle depend wholly upon whether it is fought to extend the glory of the Lord God omnipotent. If the battle of Manila was fought only to extend our dominions it was an idle contest, a mere nine day's wonder. If it was fought to supplant low national ideals with high national ideals, to make possible the advent of freedom and the reign of justice among the islands of the sea, then, indeed, was that victory glorious. It is in that way, I believe, that the man who led our fleet at Manila would interpret the victory.

"Are there perils, too, that spring from that victory—is there danger that the blaze of glory will dazzle our eyes, so that this Nation shall be led to seek simply military glory? Earnest and serious voices prophesy dark things for our country. Let us hear them, but without fear. Let us consider well what they say, but without gloom. We need not fear our new-found power. If we use it for greed, God will take it from us, as He has taken power from other nations once great. But if we use our might to add to the rights of man it will abide. The Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

Yesterday was the first day that Dr. van Dyke has preached at his church since the Summer vacation, and in some remarks preliminary to his sermon he referred to rumors that he was thinking of leaving his church, and taking up another task. This, of course, had reference to the reports about his accepting a chair at Princeton. Dr. van Dyke added:

"I shall stay right here until you tell me to go. I shall not let go of the tiller until you tell me to, and then I hope to place it in the hand of my successor."

CHILDREN GROW ENTHUSIASTIC.

Battle Flags and an Olympia Seaman Arouse Patriotism.

The children of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Fourth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, were gratified with a patriotic service instead of the regular Sunday school exercises yesterday afternoon. The church was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and addresses were made by several men who took active parts in either the recent or other wars. Although the children tried to remember that they were in a church, their patriotism got the best of them upon a number of occasions, and they applauded lustily.

This was particularly true when two old flags were shown them, one of them all tattered and torn, which was on the Mobile during the great engagement in which Farragut figured, and the other the emblem which was on the Boston during the engagement at Manila. When these emblems were hung over the pulpit by B. S. Osbon, one of the speakers, the children broke out in tumultuous applause.

The enthusiasm was marked again when one of the Olympia's men—John L. McPherson—was introduced to them. Nor were they satisfied with this expression of their appreciation of what the flags represented. When the services were all over they insisted upon shaking hands with the seaman and examining the flags which had passed through the fire of naval battle.

Chaplain W. G. Cassard of the battleship Indiana reviewed the battle at Santiago Harbor. The musical portion of the programme consisted of a song concerning the great achievements of Admiral Dewey, by Miss Lottie Snedecor, and of congregational singing appropriate to the occasion.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ST. PAUL'S AN ATTRACTION.

The Vicar Comments on the High Character of Dewey.

St. Paul's Chapel is always an interesting place to visit, standing as it does in the conspicuous business centre at Vesey Street and Broadway, but yesterday it was a greater attraction than ever. Hundreds walked about the old graveyard taking note of the ancient gravestones, monoliths, and tombs, and many entered the old edifice and gazed at the Washington pew and other objects of interest. Many questions of interested observers were answered by the ushers.

The vicar, the Rev. W. M. Geer, preached the sermon during the morning. He paid a high tribute to Admiral Dewey and dwelt with emphasis on his great intrepidity, modesty, and fidelity.

The church, for the first time in many a Sunday, was filled with people who came and went during the services.

DEWEY THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Kipling's "Recessional" Rendered at All Angels' Church with Effect.

The Dewey thanksgiving service at All Angels' Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-second Street, yesterday afternoon called out a large congregation. Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, one of the communicants of the church, had invited Admiral Dewey to be present, but he was unable to attend.

The Rev. Dr De Lancey Townsend, assisted by the Rev. Dr. R. W. E. Merington, conducted the service. The vested choir of twenty-eight voices, reinforced by an orchestra with six trumpets and drums, and directed by Lacey Baker, rendered a full choral service, which faithfully expressed the note of National enthusiasm that was so dominant last week, and added to it a spiritual warning and significance.

The service was fittingly made the occasion of the first rendition in this city of a new setting to Kipling's "Recessional." The composer was Lacey Baker. Mr. Baker's anthem is scored for a full orchestra, and depends upon trumpets and drums for its proper execution. The anthem begins with drum taps, sounding the familiar order "Cease firing," and this is followed by a fanfare of trumpets, which leads up to the opening phrase, "God of our fathers." Out of this grows the tenor solo in the second stanza, during which, in haunting pianissimo phrases, the choir chants "Lest we forget." While the choir is singing the last verse, "Thy mercy on Thy people, Lord," a sextet of trumpets plays the original anthem, "America."

Hobart Smock's pleasing work in the tenor solos and the excellence of the choir in passages requiring delicate shading helped in a large measure to bring out the full beauty of Mr. Baker's admirable composition. Bishop Potter characterized it as the most dignified "setting he had ever heard.

The anthem was first rendered in Philadelphia, at the return of the troops from the Spanish-American war, and is dedicated to Mrs. Coleman Drayton. At the close of the service many congratulated Mr. Baker upon his success.

THE ARCH'S SIGNIFICANCE.

The Rev. William Lloyd spoke last evening at the Central Congregational Church, on Amsterdam Avenue, between Seventieth and Seventy-first Streets, on "Dewey: The making of a hero—The Dewey triumphal arch of grander meaning than the arch of Titus in Rome or Napoleon's Arch in Paris."

Mr. Lloyd, referring to the great arches of the world as compared with the triumphal arch in Madison Square, said that the arch of Titus, built A. D. 81, to commemorate the victory of Titus over the Jews, symbolized the climax of the power of Rome. He called attention to the fact that following the famous conqueror came a train of 40,000 captive Jews, the very slaves who afterward built the Coliseum. He characterized the power of Titus as the power that conquers and then enslaves.

The Arch of Triumph in Paris, said Mr. Lloyd, which is the largest triumphal arch in the world, was built by Napoleon in 1806 to commemorate his victories over nearly all the European countries. But Napoleon's victories, he said, were won through a pathway of blood and smoke, and, viewed as it is to-day, this great arch is more of a monument to the utter failure of man's ambition than to his triumphs.

In sharp contrast to these he described the significance and meaning of the Dewey arch. "It is like a gateway," he said, "to a land of peace, and is a token, not of the conquering or enslaving of any people, but of the liberating of them. The Stars and Stripes can never mean anything else but liberty."

DEWEY'S VALET AN AUTHOR.

After Admiral Dewey retired on Saturday night at the Waldorf-Astoria, he discovered an author in his room. He was not surprised, because nothing ever surprises him. He laughed about it when he got up yesterday morning, and he joined heartily in the laughter which followed his rehearsal of the incident to his relatives.

It seems that when the Admiral retired, shortly before 9 o'clock, he was too tired to sleep. Finally he opened his eyes and discovered that the far corner of the room was illuminated.

"What are you doing, boy?" he cried, and his Chinese servant jumped to his feet with a start. It was his custom to sleep under his blanket in the corner of the room.

"Writing," replied the scared Celestial.

"Writing what?" demanded the Admiral.

"Book," and that was all he could say.

The Admiral got interested. What could the boy mean, he asked himself. Then from his position in bed he investigated. On the floor there was a little Chinese lamp, throwing out a feeble and intermittent light and ingeniously shaded so that its rays would not penetrate the darkness surrounding the Admiral's couch. Before it on the floor the blanket was stretched, and in one corner rested a lot of Chinese writing materials and paper.

"He told me he was writing a book about me and my reception, and he was going to take it to China and have it published in his native language," said the Admiral in telling the story to his relatives. "He thought the story was too good to keep, and he meant to enlighten his people. He was writing a book about me on the floor of my bedroom while I was trying to sleep."

When the servant was helping him with his toilet in the morning the Admiral started to converse with him. He could not subdue his interest. It was like a new baby coming into the family, and had to be discussed. The Admiral invited his impressions of other things.

"What do you think of this hotel, boy?" he asked.

"Grand," replied the boy as he stopped in the middle of the floor to give the word emphasis and eloquence.

"Why, that was a pretty fine hotel we stopped at in your country," said the Admiral.

"Oh, no," said the boy quickly. Then he stopped and looked around before continuing: "China hotel four, five, six times go inside."

CONGRESS OF COMPOSERS.

A concert described on the programme as a "grand congress of composers" was given in honor of Admiral Dewey at the New York Theatre last night. Among the composers represented were the following, who conducted their own selections: Reginald De Koven, who wielded the baton for the ballet music of "The Orchids"; Peurner, who led "Only One Girl's Trip Around the World," which was very warmly received; Herman Perlet, ballet suite, "In the Forest," and Edward E. Rice, "Welcome Home," and a new and noisy march dedicated to the Admiral and entitled "Shot and Shell."

Other features of the evening were Sousa's march "Stars and Stripes Forever," conducted by Sam Bernard, whose by-play caused much merriment; a selection from "Billee Taylor," conducted by Fred Solomon; a violin solo, "The Deluge," (Saint-Saens,) beautifully rendered by Nathan Franko; the Italian Orchestra L'Echo di Napoli, Christine Blessing, who sang some well-known "coon" songs in German, and the sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor," sung by Miss Etta Stetson, Miss Ruth White, William Pruette, Victor Darnaud, Charles O. Bassett, and Oscar Fines.

In addition Miss Stetson sang the Patti Waltz, Miss White "The Old Organist," M. Darnaud an air from "Lakme," Mr. Bassett "Queen of My Heart," and Mr. Pruette "The Palms." A new march by Braham, "Wild Oats," was given for the first time in public and applauded.

MR. LADEW AND THE CABMAN.

If there was anything about Edward Ladew on Saturday night that made him appear a stranger in a strange city, that fact was not patent to any one but one McAvoy, a cabman. There was not even the appearance about Mr. Ladew of an incipient growth of hayseed. Cabman McAvoy proceeded, however, on the basis of this supposed discovery.

As a result of the subsequent misunderstanding, Mr. Ladew and his wife spent a large part of the night in a rear room of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, sitting in chairs provided by the polite Sergeant in charge.

Mr. Ladew is a Director in the United States Leather Company, and was on the Dewey Reception Committee. Early in the evening Mr. Ladew entertained some friends on his yacht, the Orienta, in the East River. Some time later he and his wife took a cab, first driving to the Waldorf-Astoria and then starting on their way home, at 3 East Sixty-seventh Street.

Just how it came about was not explained, but at East Thirty-seventh Street and First Avenue there was a hot dispute over the fare. The cabman demanded $6. Mr. Ladew offered him $2, which he maintained was the legal rate.

"No; I want me $6," demanded McAvoy.

"Two dollars is the legal rate, and I won't pay a cent more," was the response.

"Well, there wasn't no agreement, and I want me six," growled McAvoy in language not over polite.

"You won't get six," was the answer of Mr. Ladew. "The best thing you can do is to have me arrested. We'll settle this matter in court."

Mr. and Mrs. Ladew got in the cab and were driven to the police station.

"I guess you'd better pay the man," said the Sergeant to Mr. Ladew. Mr. Ladew declared he would not, saying he would make a test case of it.

Then the Sergeant appealed to Mrs. Ladew, but said the matter rested with her husband. By this time Mr. Ladew was in an irate mood. He refused even the Sergeant's offer to accept bail. Mr. Ladew had $600 with him.

"Lock me up," was Mr. Ladew's ultimatum.

The Sergeant would not put the couple in a cell, but "detained" husband and wife in the back room, and there they sat in unfamiliar surroundings for several hours. Early in the morning Mr. and Mrs. Ladew became tired of the situation. Mr. Ladew sent a messenger to his friend, John J. Hetzel of 425 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, who appeared, and the three left the station.

Yesterday morning in the Yorkville Police Court Magistrate Pool settled the difficulty by discharging the wealthy prisoner. "I agree with you," said he to Mr. Ladew, "that the fellow overcharged you. If you want to make a counter charge, I will entertain it."

Mr. Ladew had decided he did not want to bother with the case and declined to press the matter, and it was dropped.

At Mr. Ladew's house yesterday it was said that he and his wife had left town.

GUESTS OF GOV. ROOSEVELT.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Oct. 1.—Gov. Roosevelt reached Oyster Bay this morning at 8:50 o'clock from New York, and was at once driven to his home. He looked somewhat tired and worn after his exertions in New York, but was in high spirits.

He had a distinguished lot of guests today. The Erin arrived with Sir Thomas Lipton on board and anchored in the bay. The Wild Duck, with Gen. Francis V. Greene and party, came a little later, and was followed by the harbor steamer Lamont, with Lieut. Commander J. C. Fremont on board. With Lieut. Commander Fremont were Capt. and Mrs. Coghlan. All these were the guests of the Governor, as were the following members of Sir Thomas Lipton's party: Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Minto, Governor General of Canada, and Lady Minto; Col. Lascelles, Aide to Lord Minto; Sir Charles Russell, Admiral Beverly, Royal Navy, and Sir Arnold Morley. They were entertained by the Governor at dinner, and the gentlemen also visited the Seawanhaka Yacht Clubhouse, which is in the bay, opposite the Governor's residence. Col. Treadwell of the Governor's staff accompanied the party. The affair was strictly informal. The Governor's guests will depart in the morning.

The Governor will speak to-morrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock at the laying of the cornerstone of the new library building here. On Tuesday morning he will leave for Washington to be present at the President's dinner to Admiral Dewey. On Wednesday he will be back in Oyster Bay if possible. If he is unable to return here he will go directly from Washington to Binghamton, where he is to be on Thursday. On Friday he will be in Elmira in the afternoon and at Waverly in the evening. Saturday he will reach Albany, where it is expected he will spend Sunday.

A WHALER'S EVENTFUL VOYAGE

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The steam whaler Mary Hume has arrived here after a cruise of six years. She had a very eventful voyage from Bering Sea, being caught in a gale which raged for fourteen hours. Her seams parted, and her joints creaked. The boilers were started out of place, and a pipe broken. The firemen were knee deep in water. The waist boat was swept away, and big sea waves stayed in the starboard bulwarks. Water was made so fast that all hands were called to use the buckets. They bailed and two siphons aided the steam pump. Night and day they had to work to keep afloat.

Coming southward, with the storm over, the steam pump was kept at work night and day until the vessel reached the wharf. Four men are now on duty pumping. Capt. Hogarty found that he had only ten tons of coal left.

The Mary Hume had been fortunate while in the Arctic. She got six whales during the season. In the last two years she has taken nineteen whales. Most of them were found in the vicinity of Bailey Island.

The officers of the Hume report that in the last two years the Beluga took sixty-three whales, and in the last season the Thrasher had two, the Bowhead two, and the William Bailey three.

Clergyman To Return to Brooklyn.

It was announced yesterday in Brooklyn that the Rev. Warren P. Hubbard, formerly rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, in that borough, and at present the rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y., had resigned his pastorate of the latter church and would return to Brooklyn.

Can Telegraph 80,000 Words an Hour.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—The apparatus invented by the Hungarians Pollak and Virag to telegraph 80,000 words an hour has been tested between Berlin and Budapest. It transmitted 220 words in ten seconds. It is learned officially, however, that the German Postal Department considers the apparatus too delicate for ordinary use.

The GORHAM Co.
Silversmiths
extend a cordial and Especial Invitation to VISITORS to New York to call at their Warerooms and examine the NEW and BEAUTIFUL pieces of STERLING SILVER which may now be seen there
BROADWAY corner 19th Street

CAPT. CARTER LESS NERVOUS.

Relatives and Friends See Him, One of Them an Old Companion in Arms —His Treatment.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter was less nervous and much more self-possessed yesterday in his cell in Castle Williams, Governors Island, than he was on Saturday, when he first arrived there. He is incarcerated on the third tier, and the number of his cell is 8. It is one of twelve casemates, whose entrances and doors have been barred.

Gen. Merritt said yesterday that he would not permit any newspaper man to see Capt. Carter. There is no difference in the latter's treatment and that of the other prisoners in Castle Williams. He gets the same food as his companions in misery. That food is said to be of the same quality and kind served to the officers on Governors Island.

The only request Capt. Carter made of the prison officer, Lieut. Kilburn, yesterday, was to see the newspapers. This privilege was readily granted to him. He seemed anxious to read the comments on his sentence.

Although reporters were refused permission to see the accused man, Mr. and Mrs. Westcott, relatives of his deceased wife; his counsel, A. J. Rose, and two other friends were allowed to go into his cell. Their conversation with the prisoner had to be carried on, however, in the hearing of the prison officer. One of the friends said he was Capt. Kils, an old classmate of Capt. Carter, and also with him during his stay at Savannah. He said that he was deeply grieved at Capt. Carter's punishment, and would like to see him before he went away.

Capt. Carter, it is expected, will leave Governors Island for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., either to-morrow or Wednesday. Gen. Merritt has been notified that the official papers will reach him from Washington by mail to-morrow. As soon as possible thereafter Capt. Carter will be removed from Governors Island.

NO APPEAL IN THE CASE.

Speaking last night of the Carter case, Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, who was at one time Professor of Law at West Point, and is regarded as an expert in military jurisprudence, said that there was absolutely no appeal from the decision of the court-martial which condemned Capt. Carter, now that the President has approved its findings and sentence.

"The only possible way by which Capt. Carter can escape the execution of that sentence," said Col. Gardiner, "is for the President to exercise the pardoning power, or for Congress to interfere, as it did in the case of Surgeon Gen. Hammond.

"The Surgeon General, you remember, was dismissed from the service by Secretary of War Stanton on the findings of a court-martial. He claimed that, if the findings of that court-martial were reviewed, it would be found that the Secretary had no right to dismiss him.

"Congress was appealed to in his behalf and passed an enabling act authorizing the President to constitute a board of review to go over the case. That board sustained the Surgeon General's contention, and he was restored to the service. I remember the circumstances well, because I represented the Government before the board of review.

"Before any such action could be taken in Capt. Carter's case, however, it would be necessary that newly discovered evidence be produced. Without such evidence the President could not be expected to order the review of a case which he has already passed upon."

Col. Gardiner was asked if it was possible for the case to get into the civil courts, so as to stay the execution of the sentence.

"Absolutely no," he said. "No writ of certiorari or habeas corpus would apply. The only way in which it might be affected by a civil action would be collaterally.

"The Attorney General of the United States might direct the District Attorney for the proper district to proceed against the contractors. If such an action should result in proving that there had been no fraud, it might cause the President, in case Congress should pass an enabling act, to order a review of the case."

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS BOLT.

The Social Democrats who joined the Independent Labor Party soon after its organization have bolted from that organization because it admitted the delegates of the Chicago Platform Democracy. They held a meeting a few days ago to consider the advisability of withdrawing, and a committee from the Independent Labor Party consisting of John N. Parsons, Morris Brown, and George McV. Lee attended and begged them to remain in the party by all means, but some of the leading Social Democrats argued that it was against the Social Democracy's constitution to remain identified with a party which, by admitting the delegates of the silver Democrats, had virtually become a capitalistic party. So a motion to withdraw from the Independent Labor Party was carried by a large majority.

The Social Democrats also decided not to take an active part in the political campaign this year.

FALL FESTIVAL INVITATION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The special committee to invite President McKinley to the Chicago Fall Festival, during which the new Government Building cornerstone will be laid, arrived to-day.

The party comprises Messrs. Miller, Smith, Carroll, Hamilton, and Rosenthal. Mr. Carroll, as President of the Building and Trades Council, represents the labor interests in the invitation. They probably will be received by the President to-morrow afternoon.

To Invite Supreme Court and Lipton.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—A special invitation was sent to-day by the Federal committee to Sir Thomas Lipton, owner of the yacht Shamrock, asking him to be Chicago's guest at the laying of the cornerstone of the new Federal Building next Monday. A movement was begun to-day to secure the attendance of the United States Supreme Court in a body at the cornerstone ceremonies. The Judges will be asked to adjourn court to permit them to make the trip.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

BOOTY ON SCOTSMAN'S MEN

Police in Montreal Find Passengers' Jewelry on the Crew.

SUMMARY JUSTICE THREATENED

People Wished to Throw Them into the River—Value of Articles Recovered Placed at $3,000.

MONTREAL, Oct. 1.—The list of the Scotsman's dead remained unchanged at 11 o'clock to-night. The Rev. Dr. Chalmers, the Congregational missionary of Hongkong, who was reported missing last evening, has been located.

He is on board the Dominion Line steamer Ottoman, which arrived at Quebec this morning, bringing also four other passengers and twenty-eight of the Scotsman's crew. The Captain, the chief, and second and fourth officers still remain by the ship, and it is supposed that all the passengers and crew have been taken off Change Island.

The feature of the day has been the arrest of twenty-three members of the Scotsman's crew. They arrived in Montreal this morning on the steamer Montfort. On the wharf, waiting to receive them were twenty police officers. The policemen were kept concealed until the gangways were alongside, when they suddenly swarmed on board, and in a trice had rounded up the Scotsman's crew.

It was done so quickly that the men had no opportunity of ridding themselves of any traces of guilt. Half a dozen patrol wagons were waiting alongside, and into these the sailors were hustled amid the jeers and hisses of a large crowd which had gathered.

"Throw them into the river," was the cry that went up. Had it not been for the presence of the police the threat would probably have been carried out. The men were taken to the Central Police Station and there searched. When the search was ended there remained not the slightest doubt of the stories of pillage and violence told by the unlucky passengers on the Scotsman.

Among the goods found were diamond rings, watches, brooches, bracelets, chains, earrings, jewelry of every kind, ladies' dresses, silks and satins, men's wearing apparel, and even a ladies' sealskin sack was discovered in the bundle of one of the men. Private papers were even included in the prey.

The will of a Mr. Lester was taken from one man. On another was found a handsome and costly locket, on which was engraved the name of a woman who is numbered among the dead. The value of the articles recovered is placed at $3,000. Some of the men denied having anything in their possession. One man who did so had $200 worth of jewelry sewed in the inside of his underwear. Others were quite frank and handed out what they had without hesitation.

Judging by the stories told by some of these men, the rocks, on the morning after the wreck, were strewn with jewelry and wearing apparel.

The Grecian came in about noon, and from her the police took nine cattlemen who were on the Scotsman. Upon one man only was anything of an incriminating nature found.

The Ottoman, which is due here to-morrow, has twenty-six of the crew on board, and the police expect another haul. The largest of all is expected to fall into the possession of the British police when the Monterey arrives to-morrow or Tuesday.

On the Montfort were Mr. and Mrs. Allum of New York and their son. Mrs. Allum was in the water for some time, and was so frostrated that she was unable to leave the Montfort with the other passengers at Rimouski. She was removed to the Windsor Hotel, and is still there under a doctor's care.

It is given as a reason why more stolen jewelry was not found on the sailors from the Grecian that when the ship touched at Quebec half a dozen policemen in uniform boarded her, and that the thieves took alarm and threw their plunder overboard. A diver is to be sent down in the morning to search the bottom where the ship lay.

SKELETON FOUND IN QUEENS.

Still Clad in the Garments the Man Had Worn—Probably a Suicide.

The skeleton of a man, clad in the clothes he had worn, was found in a patch of woods near Hollis, Queens Borough, yesterday, by Christian Minsch and Julius Klairmann, farmers of Hollis. The skeleton was about 500 feet from Flushing Avenue. The flesh had entirely disappeared. The coat and trousers were brown and the sweater, worn in place of a shirt, was of the same color. The underwear was white. A straw hat and lace shoes had also been worn by the man.

Close to the body lay a bottle, partly empty, which contained carbolic acid, indicating that the man committed suicide. An open-face silver watch, the case number of which was 42,297, was found in one of the pockets. The only other thing found was 66 cents.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...5:58	Sun sets...5:41	Moon rises...3:51		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook....5:46	Gov. Isl'd...6:25	H. Gate....8:14		
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook....5:58	Gov. Isl'd...6:34	H. Gate....8:23		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) OCT. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hyanthes, La Plata....	2:30 P. M.	5:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

Daggry, Inagua and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Croix, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Saxon Prince, La Plata..	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Dean, Port au Prince, &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hevellus, Pernambuco, &c.	12:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Maranhense, Barbados, Para, &c.	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton.	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Santiago de Cuba, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Trojan Prince, Azores, &c	7:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

The Wanamaker Store.

Good Words for October Second

THE Wanamaker Store is not a stranger in New York, and yet there are some thousands of people here and hereabout that do not know our store and methods. For such and for all others we have certain earnest words.

Cumulative success will only come in proportion as we deserve it. The basis of a retailer's prosperity is merchandise. If the goods are not worthy all else fails. That idea is the keynote of al. our plans. The result appears here to-day in an aggregation of new merchandise greater, more complete and more responsive to the demands of taste and service than any former collection shown by us. That is the strongest statement possible to American retailing to-day.

Exclusiveness—Wanamaker's Only

It is an important feature of our policy to secure and produce *special* things that are created in small quantities or single pieces. Our Silks and Dress Goods display this feature, and you may find it in every one of our stocks that contain goods that are dependent upon artistic design, or the charm of novelty, or both.

The Costumes on Level Ground After a week on the heights among the most radiant imported gowns, we introduce some serviceable tailor-made costumes. And with no less pride and pleasure. For materials, fitting, style and beauty glow with conscious quality. Prices small and colorless beside them:

$15—Of homespun; finished with rows of stitching; fly-front jackets, lined with silk; habit-back skirts, lined with percaline.
$17—Of cheviot; finished with tailor braid; mixed colors; double-breasted, tight-fitting jackets, lined with silk; habit-back skirts, lined with percaline.
$18—Of cheviot; mixed grays and brown; fly-front, double-breased jackets; same suits lined with silk and trimmed with bands of satin; others with silk-lined jackets and skirts lined with percaline.
$21—Of Venetian cloth, lined with silk throughout; single-breasted, tight-fitting jacket; velvet collar.
Second floor, Broadway.

Black Taffeta Waists Rich enough for dress occasions, neat enough for ordinary wear,—that's the charm of black silk waists. But perishing propensity is the danger of most of them. These are of strong heavy taffeta, that gives the best possible wear. Perfect in fit; bodies entirely lined. Slashed and corded in new designs. Prices:

$5—Round yoke of full cording back and front; full cords from yoke to waist; detachable collar; flare cuffs.
$5.50—Heavy taffeta; entire body of hemstitched squares; full front, fitted back; detachable collar; hemstitched cuffs.
$6—Heavy taffeta, full front, fitted back; body of rows of cording and fine plaits; accordion plaited ruffle down front; detachable collar; turn-over cuffs.
$6.50—Crisp taffeta; entire body and sleeves of fine plaits; full front; detachable collar; turn-over cuffs; accordion plaited ruffle down front; ruffle, collar and sleeves trimmed with black and white narrow ribbon.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Opening of Dressing Sacques Always having more and more beautiful sacques to tell about makes it hard to emphasize the most beautiful. But this display should open with a loud report. Domestic and imported sacques—no greater collection has been gathered—in magnet styles and colors. The prettiest are comfortable, the most comfortable are pretty. See these; the first, especially.

Of fine cashmere, in delicate shading; graceful yoke front and back, fancy ruffles over shoulders; every part elaborately trimmed with small satin ribbon flutings; lined throughout. $3.50.
Of French flannel, in solid colors; some edged with silk crochet, some trimmed with fancy stitching or with colored ribbon. $2.50 to $8.
Of eiderdown; soft, luxurious; with dainty crocheted edge. 75c. to $3.25.
Of flannel; light and warm. $1 to $1.50.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Dinner, Fish and Game Sets Wonderfully Cheap "Close them out" is the order. Half prices is the method. But remember: The prices are *half our September sale markings*, which averaged a full third less than regular. This because the sets are "damaged." There's a piece—perhaps two pieces—missing from some of the dinner sets; or some of the pieces may be slightly chipped,—nothing more serious. That marks them as victims, however, and the result is a double-barreled bargain offering like this:

A French dinner set, $50; now $25.
English Porcelain set, $15 now $7.50.
English Porcelain set, $8; now $4.
6 Sets of American Porcelain, $13.50; now $6.75.
American Porcelain set, $12.75; now $6.35.
FISH AND GAME SETS
Fish Set, $20; now $10 Fish Set, $50; now $25.
Fish Set, $25; now $12.50 Fish Set, $70; now $35.
Game Set, $16; now $8 Game Set, $60; now $30.

The assortment of perfect dinner sets remains unbroken, and in these, too, there are many exceptionally good values:

Porcelain sets at $5, that are regularly $7.
Porcelain sets at $6.50, that are regularly $9.
Porcelain sets at $10, that are regularly $15.
China sets at $13.50, that are regularly $20.
China sets at $22.50, that are regularly $35.
China sets at $30, that are regularly $40.
Basement.

Continental Bicycles Nearly twenty thousand Continental Bicycles have been sold by us in the past few years, and there has been nothing but satisfactory report of their behavior.

The price, which was originally $85, dwindled season after season as improved methods and greater output enabled us to lower cost without hurting quality. It has been $85, $75, $65 and finally $50. All that are left of the last lot of wheels, built to sell at $50, are now offered at

Eighteen Dollars Each

Dress Goods and Dress Silks the Test of the Store This dictum of Dry Goods experience inspires our policy in Dress Goods and Dress Silks. Long years of diplomacy combined with large transactions have given our Paris organization entree to the most select circles of original novelty production. Nothing that Paris produces or demands is so rich or rare as to lie beyond our command.

We want this statement comprehended. It is difficult to have it accepted. The admission of its truth strikes hard upon traditional prejudice. But progress marks the period, and our trophies of the latest elegance in dress textiles prove it.

Large portions of the store are given to-day to an exhibition of Dress Novelties. This is the zenith time of the Autumn stocks.

Upholstery Stuffs—An Ideal Store European markets have been thoroughly searched for the latest elegance in Tapestries, Lace Curtains, Cretonnes, Painted Canvases and Embroideries for wall hangings, furniture coverings, portieres and curtains.

Moorish, Turkish and Hindoo stuffs produce one of our great upholstery successes. Increased space accommodates a larger stock of them, and the natural result, greater sales, will soon follow.

Decorated leather pillows and hangings, screens of many sorts, and various decorative novelties are here. The Upholstery Store has the air of an artist's studio—a touch of beautiful confusedness that is pleasant to behold, a winsome place, just one great cozy corner.

Carpets and Rugs The Wanamaker Carpet and Rug Store holds a strong place in the front rank of its trade class. It accepts all the responsibility of a first position and stakes its success upon the execution of a policy worthy of its claims and standing.

Autumn patterns in choice variety, some of them exclusive, chosen from the productions of the best mills, are here, among them:

Wiltons—Victoria, Whittall, Lowell.
Axminsters—Lowell, Bigelow, Smith.
Velvets—Smith, Higgins.
Brussels—Lowell, Victoria, Whittall, Delaware.
Tapestry—Smith, Roxbury, Stinson, Higgins, Sandford.
Ingrain—Agra, Rajah.
Extra Super Ingrain—Great variety in best makes.

Rugs. The stock of every sort of Americans, also of English Prestwick, Florentines and Wilton, is unmatched. Our direct importations of Persian and Turkish Carpets are large, and great numbers of them are now ready to be first shown.

Prices are always fair, with or below the market.

Silk Dress Waists—The Genesis of the Best Certain firms in Paris turn out waists as an American shirt factory turns out shirts—in wholesale lots for the general market.

Such waists are not shown here, and in that lies the difference between our display and the commonplace. Our stock does not contain the loud garish styles, turbulent with quarrelsome colors that have nothing French about them except their labels. These are picked designs of master minds. Each one bears a signature known throughout the civilized world. Not one is a copy. Not one but is a work of artistic beauty and production of finished taste.

Mlle. Corne leads in this showing, as she leads the world in her specialty of richness with simplicity and daintiness with elegance. Gervais, Mme. Agnes, Elise Poret, Diemert and others vie with her. You are the judges.

The Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas Full details later of the transaction whereby the Wanamaker Book Store has secured an entire edition of the newly-revised Century Dictionary and Cyclopedia and Atlas.

Enough for to-day, that the Wanamaker Century Dictionary Club is forming—a membership in which ($1) entitles one to the complete work—balance to be paid at the rate of 10c. a day. Particulars, etc., at the Book Store, or by mail on request.

Princess May Gloves Women's gloves at One Dollar that are equal to five franc and five franc fifty centime gloves in the best Paris stores, are a triumph. It required long years of work to bring about that result. At last it has been accomplished, and the great lines of Princess May gloves await your call.

Royale Gloves Like the Princess May, but of a higher grade. Women's, misses' and men's; price One Dollar and a Half. Peerless at the price.
Tenth street.

Bed Fittings Not little-priced goods in this list, but little priced for value. "Springy," hygienic mattresses that retain their elasticity, warm, luxurious coverings in beautiful designs, and fresh, clean pillows made of the purest deodorized geese feathers are well worth paying for. And usually you have to pay for anything like equal quality far more than these demand:

BLANKETS
French Robe Blankets; lavender and white, green and pink, pink and blue; double bed size; $15 each.
Fine fleecy lambs' wool blankets; "Sierra Valley," 76x84 in., 7 lbs., $8 each. "Rittenhouse," 82x88 in., 8 lbs., $10 each. "Mission," 62x80 in., 6 lbs., $8 each; 84x90 in., 9 lbs., $12 each; 90x96 in., 10 lbs., $14 each.
DOWN QUILTS
Satin embroidered, direct from Paris, our own importation, from $75 to $300 each; figured sateen, from $3.75 up.
Cotton comfortables, from 85c. to $2.50 each.
English Marseilles Bed Spreads, from $5 to $11 each. And extra sizes, one for twin bedsteads, 3 yards square, $8.50 each.
MATTRESSES—Our own manufacture; of pure South American horse hair; covered in best ticking; 40 lbs., in one or two parts; $20.
SHELF SPRING BEDS—A comfortable spring for brass and iron bedsteads; grasshopper spring edge; covered with best ticking; $8.50 each.
BOLSTERS—Selected prime feathers from live geese; deodorized; 5 lbs., $3 each.
PILLOWS—20x30 in., 2½ lbs., $3 a pair.
We remake hair mattresses and renovate feathers.
Third floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FILIPINOS SUE FOR PEACE

Ask Otis to Receive a Civil Commissioner, Which Is Refused.

GEN. ALEJANDRINO TALKS

Says the Insurgents Can Keep Up Fighting Indefinitely Even Without Arms and Ammunition.

MANILA, Oct. 1.—Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other two with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called Government.

The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with Gen. Otis this morning. They brought from Aguinaldo a message that he desired peace and wished to send a civilian governmental commission to discuss the question. Gen. Otis replied that it was impossible for him to recognize Aguinaldo's Government in that way.

They presented a letter from Aguinaldo, as "President of the republic," which was largely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. Gen. Otis informed them that, while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as General of the insurgent forces, he must positively decline to recognize him as a President of a civil Government.

Another conference will be held to-morrow. The Filipinos will remain two or three days. Their movements are quite unrestricted, but they are under the constant chaperonage of Capt. Johnston of the Sixteenth Infantry. To-day they visited the hospitals and distributed money among the wounded Filipinos, after which they made calls and received visitors at their hotel.

Natives in their Sunday clothing thronged the plaza in front of the hotel all day, stretching their necks toward the windows for a glimpse of the showy uniforms of the envoys. The assemblage finally increased to a thousand people. When the envoys emerged for an afternoon drive, the natives removed their hats deferentially, and a crowd, in vehicles or on foot, followed the carriage through the streets.

"We desired peace, but peace with independence and honor," said Gen. Alejandrino to-day. He impresses one as dignified and dispassionate and as a keen man of the world. He was educated in Europe, and designed the remarkable intrenchments from Manila to Tarlac. While reticent concerning his mission, his conversation throws an interesting light upon the Filipino view of the American attitude.

"How long can the Filipino army and people withstand 60,000 American troops?" was asked of the General.

"Fighting in our own way, we can maintain a state of war and the necessity for a large army of occupation indefinitely. You Americans are holding a few miles around Manila, a narrow line of railroad to Angeles, and a circle of country around San Fernando. But you are ignorant of the resources of Luzon. We hold the immense, rich, productive northern country, from which to draw. Our people contribute the money and food which maintain our army, and this is done at a minimum of cost.

"It is an interesting question what the cost to the American people is of maintaining the American troops in the Philippines. We do not, of course, know the amount, but it must be excessive. We perceive what an American soldier requires in this climate. On the contrary, a Filipino exists with a handful of rice and a pair of linen trousers. We do not have to pay our soldiers, and can practically hold up their wages as long as we desire. Even without our present supply of arms and ammunition, we could keep your army occupied for years.

"With an expense that grows daily, how long will your people stand it? The Filipino people do not wish to continue the fighting. We have no army contractors. We have no business men making profits from the maintenance of our army. There is nothing in it for us, nor are our salaries large enough to keep us fighting for money and position."

Discussing the question of a recognition by the United States of the so-called Filipino Government, Gen. Alejandrino said:

"The freedom of the American prisoners who have just been turned over to you was decreed by the Filipino Congress. Your Government has accepted them. It will doubtless accept any others that our Government may free."

He inquired concerning the percentage of sick American troops, and when informed said he considered it small.

He asked a number of questions indicating a hope of anti-imperialist action by the United States Congress, and inquired what would be the effect upon the National policy if Congress should declare itself opposed to the prosecution of the war and whether anti-imperialist sentiment was growing in the United States.

Several inquiries were also made regarding the nature and effect of a joint resolution of Congress.

THE HAVANA STRIKES.

Gen. Ludlow Writes to Mayor Lacoste Congratulating the Civil Authorities on Their Action.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The street-car conductors and drivers went out on strike, but Mayor Lacoste found substitutes immediately. The companies are reducing the number of working hours, and the strikers can return if they desire. The companies need additional hands, and the substitutes will be kept on.

The boatmen and fishermen have called a meeting for to-morrow, after which they will confer with the boat owners. It is thought that a settlement can be arranged. A strike would mean no fish for Havana.

All the weekly papers congratulate the Military Governor, Gen. Ludlow, upon the effect of his proclamation regarding the recent strike. The independentists and annexationists declare that in no other way could the city have been spared a terrible disaster.

Gen. Ludlow says he never contemplated such a thing as martial law in connection with the strike; never asked for additional troops from Gen. Lee's command, and never did anything toward bringing to the city his own troops. On the contrary, he felt from the first, he asserts, that the Havana police were fully able to cope with the situation, which, though unquestionably serious, only required firm dealing. He cannot understand why Civil Governor Rivera should have supposed there was any intention on his part to supersede the civil authorities, as his only desire was to augment it, although it was certainly the fact that the Civil Governor had been requested not to issue permits for meetings of the public, evidently intended to plunge a large number of people into unknown difficulty.

Desirous of conveying his thanks to all concerned, Gen. Ludlow sent the following communication to-day to the Mayor of Havana, Perfecto Lacoste:

Sir: I desire to convey to you my sincere congratulations upon the success of your efforts and those of the municipal police in controlling and thwarting a suicidal attempt to foment a general strike among the laborers and artisans of the city—a strike which, had it been allowed to gain headway, would have brought serious disaster upon the community.

The disappearance of the threatened peril is due primarily to the tact and firmness with which you conducted the matter, and to the discretion and vigilance with which the police, under the able direction of Chief Cardenas, discharged their duties.

My own participation was the formulation of certain basic principles of administration which it seemed expedient to make known, both as indicating that the responsible American authorities would fully sustain the action of the local authorities, and as conveying to a class of workmen, unskilled in public affairs, and in danger of being misled by reckless and anarchistic influences, the true principles of liberty and of modern liberal government, the foundation of which is respect for law and order.

There was no thought, as there was no necessity, to use other forces than those of the civil administration, which proved fully equal to the demands of the occasion.

My congratulations would not be complete unless they were extended to the workingmen, whose forbearance and acceptance of the requirements of public security and welfare were worthy of all praise, and furnish good reason to hope and to expect that nothing will be done to imperil public safety or impair the welfare of the city.

SANGUILY'S SON TO BE RELEASED.

Removal of Spanish Flags from Havana Buildings to be Ignored.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The son of Gen. Sanguily and the three other young Cubans, who were recently arrested and locked up for removing the Spanish flag from the premises of the Commercial Fire Brigade and from the Spanish Clerks' Club, will be released on bail. The Fire Brigade people were indisposed to press the charge, and their witnesses declared that they could not identify the accused.

In the case of the club the evidence was complete, but it is probable that nothing more will be done in the matter, as the authorities prefer to treat the affair as a mere expression of boyish exuberance.

THE NEGRO PROBLEM IN CUBA.

Havana Paper Says Annexation Would Prevent Control by Blacks.

HAVANA, Oct. 1.—The Epoca says to-day: "The color question is one of supreme importance. Fusion between two races vitally different is altogether out of the question. As there is approximate equality in numbers, a struggle for supremacy is inevitable, and final victory would lie with the blacks, who are aided by the climate. Annexation to the United States would avert this danger.

"During the last half century the immigration of half a million Spaniards has prevented the Cuban countenance assuming a decidedly African cast. Were Cuba annexed, the United States would do what Spain has done. The constant immigration of Americans would keep the balance in favor of the whites."

LARGE EXPORTS FROM HAVANA.

$18,958,570 in Eight Months—$1,803,429 in Gold Sent to Spain.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The War Department gave out to-day a statement of exports of merchandise and gold coin at the Port of Havana for the first eight months of American occupation. One of the most striking features of the report is the volume of products that passes month by month out of the Port of Havana at a time when the agricultural resources of the island are at their minimum.

If the volume of business continues for the next four months at the ratio of the past eight months the export trade of Havana for the first year of American occupation will exceed the sum of $29,000,000. The total exports for eight months were $18,958,570, the United States alone taking $13,423,417 worth, leaving to be distributed among twenty other countries only $5,535,153 worth. The export of merchandise to the United States was $12,809,033 and gold coin $530,374. Spain took $875,040 worth of merchandise and $1,803,429 in gold coin, while France took $973,960 worth of merchandise and $513,950 worth of gold coin.

ARRESTED ON A BOY'S CHARGE.

John A. Reilly Accused of Theft by a Colored Lad.

John A. Reilly, thirty-five years old, of 61 Sutton Place, was locked up last night in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station on the charge of pocket picking. Reilly's father is said to be wealthy and prominent in politics.

Clarence G. Wilson, eleven years old, of 406 West Forty-seventh Street, a diminutive colored boy, is the complainant in the case. Late yesterday afternoon the boy boarded a Fifty-ninth Street car on the west side to go home. He had been out collecting money for a church.

When he boarded the car he attracted attention at once because of his dress. His topcoat was perfect and his small derby hat was becoming. He carried a cane. Reilly and two friends were on the car.

"What a swell little coon!" Reilly commented to his companion. "He looks like a minstrel kid. I wonder can he sing."

"Yes, Sir," replied the boy, quickly, "I can sing. Shall I?"

All the passengers said they would be delighted and Reilly, picking the little fellow up on his knee, told him to go ahead. In a clever soprano voice the lad sang a song to the effect that Dewey was the greatest man on earth. This pleased the crowd, and the boy was encored vociferously. He was about to start again when he happened to put his hand on the pocket where he had carried a watch and found his timepiece gone.

"You've hooked my watch!" he shouted, jumping off Reilly's knee. "Help! Police!"

Della Moore, a colored woman of 201 West Fifty-fifth Street, who was on the car, at once took the boy's part, and accused Reilly of taking the watch. Several other passengers did likewise, and the conductor stopped the car and called a policeman.

The boy insisted that Reilly had stolen the watch, which he described as an open-faced gold one, worth $30. The policeman took Reilly to the station, but did not arrest his companions. The prisoner was searched, but the missing watch could not be found.

Reilly is a man of respectable appearance, and the police say his reputation is of the best. He said he had never been arrested before, and when placed in the cell he broke down completely over the disgrace. He protested that he was the victim of circumstances.

The police think the boy's pocket was picked before he entered the car. The boy was sent to the Gerry society pending the trial of the case.

CENTURY WHEELMEN'S RUN.

More Than Five Hundred Riders Cover a Course of 102½ Miles.

The Century Wheelmen of New York held their fifth annual Fall century run yesterday. About 420 wheelmen started in the regular division and 85 in the fast division. The start was made at the Circle, at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue, and the wheelmen proceeded through Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, thence to Brooklyn, via the Twenty-third Street Ferry, and to the Bedford Fountain. At this point the Brooklyn wheelmen joined the two divisions, and a course was taken down Long Island and back, the finish being at the Century Wheelmen Clubhouse, at 146 West Seventy-first Street.

The wheelmen started at 6:30 A. M., and the run, which covered 102½ miles, occupied thirteen hours. Joseph P. Walsh was the Captain of the run.

Unknown Man Dies in Ambulance.

An unidentified man, about forty-five years old, was found unconscious yesterday afternoon in the washroom of John D. Haffner's Raines law hotel, at 600 Eighth Avenue, by Peter Vogel, an employe of the establishment. The stranger was breathing heavily when discovered, and Patrolman Roake of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station was called in. He summoned an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, and the patient was placed in the conveyance and hurried toward the hospital, but died before that institution was reached. Dr. Welch, the surgeon in charge, said that death was probably caused by heart disease. Nothing was found upon him by which he could be identified.

Commissioner Reports on Skaguay.

SKAGUAY, Sept. 27.—E. L. Stratford, United States Town Site Commissioner, has returned from the West and has made public his report to the Government in regard to the investigation as to the town site of Skaguay. He says he finds Skaguay to have a population of 4,000, to be on a site of 200 acres, and that there are not now, and never has been in the town site private or church claims held or claimed under Russian conveyance, as originally granted or claimed at the date of the acquisition of Alaska.

Bodies of Two Infants Found.

A covered fruit basket containing the bodies of two newly born male infants was fished out of the East River off Nineteenth Street yesterday afternoon by Sidney Conder, who lives at Ninety-second Street and Second Avenue. Conder had been fishing for crabs, when he noticed the basket floating down with the tide. The basket was turned over to Officer Christ, and the bodies were sent to the Morgue. There were no marks indicating violence.

Michigan University's Register.

Special to The New York Times.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Oct. 1.—The official figures to date show that 2,937 students are registered at the university. Secretary Wade estimates that the final count will be 3,674.

Snow and Ice in New York State.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Last night was the coldest of the season. Ice formed in many places. Snow fell to-day in the lower Adirondacks.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Oct. 1.—A cottage owned by Mrs. Mauran and situated near the Grand View Hotel, at Lake Placid, was destroyed by fire this morning.

BLOOMSBURG, Penn., Oct. 1.—The American Car and Foundry Company's plant and the Berwind Company's store were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $40,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 1.—The warehouse of the Minneapolis Sash and Door Company was burned to-day. Loss, $80,000. The adjoining warehouse of the Woodward-Holmes Company, manufacturer of eaves and gutters, also burned. Loss, $12,000. Three adjacent dwellings and a store were destroyed.

W. & J. Sloane

We are Showing an attractive assortment of the celebrated

PLAIN WIDE VELVET CARPETINGS

In new shades and all the various widths up to 12 feet, manufactured by Messrs. John Crossley and Sons of Halifax, England.

WE ARE EXCLUSIVE AGENTS IN AMERICA FOR THESE DESIRABLE GOODS.

Broadway & 19th Street.

LABOR AND POLICEMEN.

Machinists' Delegate in Central Federated Union Says More Germans Would Improve the Force.

The machinists expressed a preference for German policemen to those of Irish birth through their mouthpiece, Delegate George H. Warner, at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. In making a report about a strike in a shop on Morris Heights, Delegate Warner said that the police about the shop were interfering with the union pickets and would not allow them to stand on the side of the street on which the shop was situated.

"But there is a difference in the policemen of different nationalities," continued Mr. Warner. "There is a German policeman who is a decent, reasonable man and does not like to interfere with our pickets. But the Irish policeman there acts as though he thought he owned the entire street and the whole city. He is as tyrannical and unreasonable as one could possibly be. The wildest Sultan or Czar would be mild in comparison with him. He will not let any one speak to him, and threatens to run in or club any one who attempts to do so.

"I wish the city had more Germans on the force. There would be more peace and fewer senseless arrests. I move that the Police Commissioners or Chief Devery be asked to direct the policemen not to interfere with our pickets so long as they do not act in a disorderly manner."

The motion was passed, and the Secretary of the meeting was directed to write to the proper authorities.

Delegate George Washington Jones of the clothing cutters asked that the Central Federated Union should discontinue subscribing for The Federationist, the organ of the American Federation of Labor, and of which Samuel Gompers is editor, because it insisted on publishing the advertisement of what he called an unfair manufacturing firm which employed non-union cutters. Mr. Gompers, he said, was acquainted with the facts, but would not give them any relief.

Several friends of Mr. Gompers present interrupted Jones, and Chairman Prince seemed unwilling to allow him to proceed with his protest, but he raised his voice and persisted with his protest, until the Chair threatened to have the Sergeant-at-Arms put him out. Delegate Jones retorted with, "You can't turn me down without my saying what I think of you." He was not molested, and the meeting decided to ask The Federationist to discontinue publishing the objectionable advertisement.

The suspension of the iron molders for refusing to go into a sympathetic strike without being previously consulted, which was against the constitution of the Central Federated Union, caused the appointment of a committee to draft amendments so as to justify suspensions of unions for similar disobedience in the future. The draft was read yesterday. The amendments were laid over for another meeting.

On motion of a delegate it was decided to request the President to pardon Paul Corcoran one of the leaders of the strikes in Idaho who was sentenced to prison on charges of inciting to riot.

Delegate Folger of the Caisson Workers' asked that a protest be sent to Fire Chief Croker against allowing firemen to do carpenters' work for the Fire Department. The request was granted.

Delegate Warner said that the machinists and sheet metal workers in the navy yard were divided into three classes not according to merit, but favoritism. "One can get into the first class only by favor or a pull," he continued, "and there are men in the second and third classes who do just as good work as those in the first class. These are paid $2.75 a day, while private concerns pay $3.50."

Mr. Warner asked that the meeting write to the Secretary of the Navy and request him to see that the practice of favoritism in the navy yard be abolished. His request was granted.

Jewelers' Union Ready for Strikes.

The Jewelers' Protective Union, which was recently formed, is ready to order strikes. Headquarters will be opened to-day in Teutonia Hall, at Third Avenue and Sixteenth Street, to receive reports from the various shops. The union has demanded for its members an eight-hour workday, an advance of 50 per cent. in wages for working overtime, and, further, that all non-union men be discharged. Shops where these demands are refused may lose their men.

More Cloakmakers' Strikes.

The cloakmakers reported yesterday that several manufacturers who a month ago had signed agreements with the union had broken them. New strikes are to be ordered in such factories.

Negro Sentenced to 115 Years.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 1.—Fred Pelton, colored, was sentenced to-day to 115 years in the penitentiary for attacks he made on seven women in this city in August. The Grand Jury returned indictments against him at noon, and he was arraigned within a few hours. He acknowledged his guilt, and his attorney asked the mercy of the Court. The maximum punishment in all seven cases would have been 147 years.

St. Louis, Indianapolis, and Eastern.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Pursuant to an agreement made with the purchaser of the St. Louis, Indianapolis and Eastern Railroad, which was sold under foreclosure more than a month ago by order of the United States court, the Illinois Central has become the purchaser's agent, and will operate the road

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. Magruder, United States Navy; Capt. Robley D. Evans, United States Navy.

ASTOR—Alrik Hammar, United States flagship Olympia; J. Edward Boeck, Shanghai, China.

ENDICOTT—Samuel J. Gorman, Portland, Ore.; E. R. Freeman, United States Army; Capt. O. R. Gray, Charleston, S. C.

FIFTH AVENUE—David and Arnold J. Henderson, Glasgow; W. S. Thomson, London; John Philip Lee, Adelaide, Australia; Lord Charles Beresford, London; Arnold Morley, M. P., London.

GRAND—J. H. Rice, United States Army; H. D. Lazelle, United States Navy.

HOFFMAN—C. S. Sherman, San Francisco; Dr. Louis H. Love, Philadelphia; F. P. Coleman, Memphis; Judge Samuel H. Beardsley, Utica.

HOLLAND—Nathaniel Curtiss, Denver; F. M. Carnegie, Pittsburg; J. C. Wilson, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—F. C. Bowers, United States Navy; D. S. Mansarratt, Kingston, Jamaica.

MANHATTAN—J. W. Painter, Cleveland; T. F. Shields, Montreal; John Paton, London; William Murray, London; Paul L. Waterlow, London.

MURRAY HILL—B. C. Soule, San Francisco; John L. Lord, London; E. J. Duff, Liverpool; Arthur L. Pease, London; C. F. Lane, London; Keith H. Daniel, London.

NETHERLAND—George M. Hoddinott, Baltimore; J. M. Balmaceda, Secretary of the Chilean Legation, Washington.

NORMANDIE—Comte Giuseppe de la Ghererdosca, Florence, Italy; G. Nagasoki, Yokohama.

PLAZA—H. E. Dick, Chicago; Dr. W. B. Keeny, New London; E. Sullivan, Toronto.

SAVOY—Judge Joseph A. Breaux, Adjt. Gen. A. Jumel, Gen. Vinit, T. A. Jones, and King N. Knox, Louisiana.

WALDORF—E. H. Inman, Atlanta; Arthur Hill, London; George R. Dunelis, London; M. P. Pelxotto, Paris; T. Pierson, Amsterdam, Holland; A. E. Baer, United States flagship Olympia; Philip Hichborne, Washington.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Av. & 23d St.

The Glove Sale.

We sold nearly 10,000 pairs of gloves during the first three days of this sale. Such a record bespeaks unusual value giving. These items for the sale this week:

Lot number one consists of 4,500 pairs, including 2-clasp castor piques, 4-button stylish French glace, 2-clasp Misses' piques and over seam kids. Also Men's pique and out-seam street gloves, in new tan shade, per pair . . . . . **69c.**

800 dozen of French suede Mousquetaires, 8 B. length, also 4 B. glaces, at, per pair . . . . . **49c.**

Infants' Wear.

Infants' coats, cloaks, bonnets, caps, in fact everything that is needed for infants. Made after the latest Parisian Models. Prices moderate and excellent assortment.

Bonnets from 98c. to $6.98. Coats from $3.98 to $15.98. Colored dresses from 98c. to $2.98. Sizes from 1 to 4 years.

EHRICH BROTHERS,
6th Av. & 23d St.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-town Firms Now in the City.

Hibben, John H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. A. Lowes, woolens; 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Wagner, M., Fon Du Lac, Wis., dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; C. J. Nolan, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.

Shaw & Sassaman Company, Toledo, Ohio; G. W. Shaw, notions; Westminster Hotel.

Olin, White & Olin, Kalamazoo, Mich.; W. W. Olin, dry goods; D. C. Olin, notions; Everett House.

Spear Bros., Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Sisson Bros. & Weldon, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss D. A. Finlay, white goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Pittsburg Dry Goods Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. B. Patton, silks and linings; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; T. E. Kenney, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Joyner, C. S., Baltimore, Md.; hats and caps; Grand Hotel.

Harris, A., Macon, Ga., dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Schipper & Block Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. L. Block, dry goods and notions; Hotel Albert.

Cook, Smith & Feidler, Jackson, Mich.; E. L. Smith, dry goods and notions; St. Denis Hotel.

Richardson & Knight, Jackson, Mich.; J. C. Richardson, millinery; E. Knight, millinery; 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; L. R. Freeman, piece goods, St. Denis Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, linings and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Mills, knit goods; 904 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Flory, L. E., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; L. E. Flory, dry goods and notions; Hotel Vendome.

Lovemar, D. B. & Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, domestics; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Kaufman, J., Pittsburg, Penn., dry goods and notions; Union Square Hotel.

Thieme, Peacock & Schussler, Fort Wayne, Ind.; T. F. Thieme, dry goods and notions; Belvedere House.

Fahy, Shantz & Bullock Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Bullock, dry goods; Miss A. Hogan, millinery; Miss K. Lux, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kee & Rountree Company, Springfield, Mo.; J. Rountree, dry goods and notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. Flack, domestics; Broadway Central Hotel.

Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, tailors' trimmings and woolens; Murray Hill Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Dey, dry goods and notions; 66 Grand Street, Murray Hill Hotel.

Reid & Hughes, Waterbury Conn.; J. R. Hughes, notions and fancy goods; 52 Franklin Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Rice, dress goods; 115 Worth Street; Holland House.

Hundley-Frazier Dry Goods Company, St Joseph, Mo.; T. R. Wool, notions, laces, silks, cloaks, and suits; H. A. Chapman, dry goods; S. W. Hundley, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Vendome.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O'Farrell, silks and velvets; W. P. Cortis, prints and ginghams; C. L. Piper, notions; F. W. Ambler, shawls; 115 Worth Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Hodges Bros., Baltimore, Md.; W. R. Hodges, dress goods, notions, and white goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Huchburger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchburger, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Solomon, M. A., Cincinnati, Ohio; furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:30 A. M.—188 West One Hundred and Second Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

3:55 A. M.—49 Dey Street; John B. Colgan; damage, $2,500.

4 A. M.—44 Mott Street; M. Lane; damage, $35.

5 A. M.—Jerome Park Reservoir; Frank Piscone; damage, $5,000.

9:30 A. M.—469 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

10:20 A. M.—One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue; city property; damage slight.

1:30 P. M.—212 Forsyth Street; H. Silverick; damage, $50.

3:55 P. M.—17 Hancock Street; Edward Curren; damage, $300.

4 P. M.—179 Lewis Street; Simon Strauss; no damage.

6 P. M.—352 West Twenty-fourth Street; Mary O'Leary; damage, $25.

7:30 P. M.—260 Delancey Street; Jacob Korurick; damage slight.

7:45 P. M.—183 Norfolk Street; S. Weiss; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—12 Pell Street; Mrs. Young; damage slight.

8:40 P. M.—1,641 Broadway; Patrick J. Duffy; damage, $200.

9:45 P. M.—110 Morgan Street; J. Ryan; no damage.

9:50 P. M.—220 East Ninth Street; Singer & Co.; damage, $200.

IN THE TEXTILE MARKETS

Increased Business in Domestic Spring Dress Goods.

KNIT GOODS INDUSTRY LIVELY

Bright Colors in Hosiery in Evidence—Buyers of Cotton Goods Cannot Place Their Orders.

The general condition of the men's wear market is very good, and the tone is extremely healthy. Confidence has been restored to a great extent in the sections where fears were expressed a week or two ago. There is every element of strength to be found in it to-day and there is every prospect of further advances.

The condition of the wool market alone is sufficient in itself to make that evident. There is a probability of a scarcity in fine wools for clothing purposes. The available supply is very small and little is in sight to take its place. The woolen and worsted market has not yet, in spite of advances, reached a price basis equal to that of wool.

The delivery of Spring goods has begun in a small way. The practice of sending "ends" only to the clothiers is becoming very general. Instead of sending a sample piece, the first piece finished is cut up into lengths of from ten to twenty yards and distributed among as many customers as possible. This allows them to get out one or two garments for samples, so that business is delayed less than would otherwise be the case.

DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS.

The first few days of last week showed a somewhat increased business in the Spring dress goods which have been opened, and agents are preparing to send their traveling salesmen on the road, but as yet only a few have gone. This week, however, will see quite a number start out. It is true, however, that some of the commission houses have not got their lines of samples ready yet. On the other hand, there are some agents reported as having already disposed of quite a large portion of their product for Spring, but this was done to a great extent in advance of the season.

Fall business continues, and the demand for fancy backs, venetians, broadcloths, homespuns, crepons, and other lines to a greater or lesser extent, bids fair likely to continue for some little time yet. There is one little point in the market, however, that has proved something of a surprise, in view of the great preparation and expectations of the trade, and that is the crepons. They are doing first-rate for Fall, and do not seem to fall at all for that season, but for Spring they seem to be starting out a little slow. It is a question which is exercising the imagination of the agents and the mills as to whether crepons are suddenly going to find the end of their popularity.

Fancy-backed goods are leaders in cloakings, and the cloak manufacturers demand everything in sight in the way of plaid backs. There is some more interest taken than usual in colored kersey cloakings, and a fairly good business is being accomplished in them.

FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

Fall business continues to be good with importers, and reorders are beginning to be received. Of course, where the Fall business continues to be as active as this very little attention is paid to the new Spring business, consequently that part has not developed enough to comment upon. The wholesale business in Fall weights has been eminently successful and all that could be expected. Requests to hurry shipments are frequent, and goods are wanted earlier than original agreements called for.

Perhaps the greatest feature of the Fall business is the immense popularity of plaid backs. Agents cannot find goods to fill orders, and stocks that were brought in early are pretty well depleted. Pronounced patterns are being shown, and these loud effects seem to have the call. Neat effects are also being selected in fair quantities, and it is expected that these latter will strengthen as the season progresses.

KNIT GOODS.

The knit-goods industry in all branches has been particularly lively for the past two or three weeks. The volume of orders booked has been large, and buyers have made few objections in regard to price.

Jobbers are now anxious to restock their broken lines of fleeced goods, but they are met with a stern refusal when it comes to a question of old prices. This is on cotton goods, and cotton underwear shows the same condition practically that wool goods do. The business in flat wool goods has been on the increase, and, as prices were not cut to such an extent early in the season, their present condition is far more satisfactory.

Spring business is being finished up, and is considered so far to be very fair. Balbriggans have been securing a heavy business and are better situated in regard to orders than most other lines.

Importers are busy delivering their Fall goods, and there are frequent requests from new customers for goods, and also from old customers to increase the quantity of goods to be delivered. They are not anxious to increase their deliveries at present, because there is every indication of a higher price standard between now and Spring.

HOSIERY.

Buyers are leaving New York City rapidly this week, and the hosiery importers have seen practically the end of this season's business. Buyers remained in New York rather later than was actually necessary in order to witness the celebration Friday and Saturday.

Domestic manufacturers have their machinery well engaged, and there is a large part of it on fancy goods. Mercerized hosiery is attracting a great deal of attention on account of the excellent silky finish, and will be a great feature in the retail stores this season.

Bright colors are in evidence. Fancies in these goods prove very effective, and will be a great acquisition, not only to the window dresser, but to the interior dresser of the store, to say nothing of being good sellers.

COTTON GOODS.

The cotton goods market has entered upon what would be ordinarily a quiet season of the year, but so far there is scarcely any difference to be noticed. To be sure, the actual trading is not large, but that is not because buyers are not anxious for goods. On the contrary, they are very anxious, and it is because they have been unable to place the orders for their wants that they continue in their efforts to secure goods.

Supplies continue to be scarce, which is the chief feature of the trade to-day, and for this reason the demand will continue unabated for some time to come. Buyers are willing to take almost anything that will satisfy their needs without being particular as to the exact article. Sellers are reserved in their dealings, and practically no efforts are made to do business, except in certain lines of printed fancies.

Every one connected with the market has been anxiously watching the fluctuations of raw cotton, not that this will have any immediate influence on the market, but because if it should settle either lower or higher it would affect future business to some extent. One effect that this has had so far is to strengthen the attitude of sellers and still further restrict the orders accepted for future delivery.

The market for staple cottons in particular has been strong throughout the week, and buyers have been unable to place more than a small portion of the business, which they were willing to transact. Stocks are low in the hands of the mills, and practically nothing can be found for immediate consumption. The current production was taken care of some time ago.

The tendency of prices is still decidedly upward for brown sheetings and drills. In heavyweights several of the prominent lines have been advanced a quarter of a cent, also the same advance has been noticed in some lines of fine brown cottons.

Four-yard sheetings continued firm, but without actual change in price. There has been a moderate business reported in ducks at quoted prices. Several lines of bleached cottons have been advanced a quarter of a cent a yard, and several lines are expected to show another advance almost daily.

Prints have shown a moderate business for the week, but not quite what the sellers hoped for. Jobbers have been doing better business in fancy prints than heretofore, and while this has not yet been reflected to the primary market, it must come before long. Prices remain practically the same, as we have previously quoted.

There are very few dark fancies unsold, and these will undoubtedly be easily taken care of in the near future, for there are no more in process. Staples in the way of indigob blues, turkey reds, &c., show no further change in prices, and a fair demand. All staple ginghams are well conditioned, and the leading makes are well sold up. All dark dress fabrics are scarce in all grades, except the lowest.

ADVANCES IN COTTON GOODS.

The following advances have been named on cotton goods during the week:

Lawrence, Taylor & Co. have advanced the price of Forget-Me-Not 4-4 bleached cottons ¼c. to 5⅝c. per yard. They also have advanced orchid cambrics to 6c. per yard.

Catlin & Co. have advanced Atlantic A 4-4 brown sheetings ⅛c; Atlantic H 4-4 brown sheetings, ⅛c.; Atlantic D 4-4 brown sheetings, ⅛c. per yard. They have also advanced the price of both grades of Henrietta four-yard brown sheetings ⅛c per yard.

Bliss, Fabyan & Co. have advanced Pepperell brown and bleached drills, Pepperell R brown sheetings, Pepperell E brown sheetings, Constitution 9-8 brown sheetings, Otis checks, Otis heavy plaids, and Otis No. 2 blue denims ¼c. per yard; also Rochdale sheetings and Pepperell NG twills, ½c. per yard. They also have advanced the Androscoggin L 4-4 bleached cottons ¼c. per yard; also Palmer gray denims, three weights, ¼c. per yard each, and have advanced Warren sateen ticks ½c. and Androscoggin pillow tubing ½c. per yard.

Woodward, Baldwin & Co. have advanced the price of all their four-yard brown sheetings ⅛c. per yard.

Parker, Wilder & Co. have advanced the prices of Naumkeag standard 4-4 brown sheetings, Naumkeag standard brown drills, Naumkeag bleached drills, and Naumkeag 2.50 brown drills ¼c. per yard.

B. B. & R. Knight have advanced the price of Fruit of the Loom 4-4 bleached cottons to 7¼c., and ⅞ to 6⅞c. per yard, and other makes of 4-4 bleached advanced ¼c. per yard. Domestic wide sheetings advanced ½c. per yard.

MALAY MARRIAGE CUSTOMS.

Arrangements Are Made by Parents of Contracting Parties, and Groom Pays for His Bride.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ILOILO, Aug. 8.—Our dusky citizens in this part of the world are as desirous of making good matches for their children as their more civilized brethren, and when they perceive a suitable person—that is, one possessing money or landed property, or who has the right of inheriting any—they solicit the hand of the favored one for their child, and the affair is arranged by the parents to their mutual satisfaction. Children are thus affianced at a very tender age. The parents go before a priest, and in presence of two witnesses or more the children are betrothed and the marriage is consummated when they arrive at maturer years.

If a girl is old enough to decide for herself, she is questioned, and if her views coincide with her father's, the latter goes to a kali, or priest, and tells him that his daughter is anxious to engage herself to So and So. If the kali approves the match, the pair appear before him on a certain day, and in the presence of witnesses the kali says to the young man: "I have betrothed you to N., the daughter of A., and you must give him so much," and mentions the amount required by the parents of the girl for the marriage expenses, which is, of course, governed by circumstances. The young man replies: "I am truly affianced to N., and will pay the required amount." The kali then asks the witnesses if they heard the man, and if they reply in the affirmative it suffices; but if, on the contrary, they declare his reply inaudible, the whole ceremony is repeated.

Should the girl's father be alive and residing within a convenient distance, it is indispensably necessary that he should be present at the ceremony. After the betrothal, should it be learned that the father was near and not present, it would be the duty of the Kali to insist on the ceremony being repeated in the father's presence. If the father be more than a two days' journey distant, or if it is an unsafe road, it is not necessary for him to be present, but the next of kin appears, and if there is none, then a friend or Wali attends and performs the father's part.

In cases where betrothal has taken place in youth, when the girl is old enough to live with her husband, the second ceremony, or Nika, is performed. The husband-elect is carried in procession on a platform, or artificial car, which is borne on the shoulders of men to the house of the bride. On reaching the door the latter is brought out and placed on the stage near her affianced, and carried in procession back to the latter's residence.

The procession is made up of musicians, flag bearers, the relatives of both parties, and as many of the inhabitants of the same company as feel inclined to join, some on foot, others on horseback. Fire-arms and crackers are discharged as they proceed, and mirth and laughter are the order of the day.

The courtship consists in the lover sending his mistress a present of areca and betel pepper.

The marriage ceremony is everywhere a religious one, and the Kali formally records the marriage in his register. The words as pronounced by the Kali at the ceremony are:

"I join you, N., in wedlock with M., with a pledge of so much weight in gold. You take her to be your wife for this world. You are obliged to pay the pledge of your marriage or to remain debtor for the same. You are responsible for your wife in all and everything. If you should happen to be absent from her for the space of seven months on shore, or one year at sea, without giving her any sustenance, and are remiss in the duties you owe to your sovereign, your marriage shall be dissolved. If your wife demand it, without any further form of process; and you will, besides, be subject to the punishment the Mohammedan law ordains."

A betrothal ring is frequently given to the bride a month or so before the marriage, but the actual ceremony, equivalent to our putting on the marriage ring, is that of twining the fingers. Marriage always takes place late in the evening, and the guests appear in their most brilliant dresses—red, green, or yellow. Two days after the marriage the newly wedded pair don their gayest clothing and receive the congratulations of their friends.

Marriages within certain degrees of consanguinity are prohibited, but a man can marry the widow of a brother, and by so doing becomes liable for all the obligations of his deceased brother.

ANTI-TAMMANY CAMPAIGN.

Conference of Those Interested in Securing an Untrammeled Bench—Justices' Mazet Testimony Disappointing.

The anti-Tammany judiciary campaign, projected by the Council of the City Club, will be begun to-morrow evening, when a conference of those interested in the election of Judges pledged not to pay political assessments will be held at the rooms of the City Club, 19 West Thirty-fourth Street.

The County Conventions of both the Republican and Independent Labor Parties will also meet to-morrow night. As both these organizations are expected to join in the anti-Tammany movement, it is expected that each of the conventions will organize, send a committee to represent it at the City Club conference, and adjourn to await the action of that body before proceeding with nominations.

In addition to these party delegations representatives are expected at the conference from the Bar Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Reform Club, the Citizens' Union Central City Committee, and the anti-Croker movement, in which ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly and other prominent Democrats have become interested.

The conference, it is understood, will confine itself to putting out a county judicial ticket, and will not name a candidate for Sheriff. It was said yesterday by prominent representatives of the movement that ex-Justice Daly's nomination for the Supreme Court was not unlikely, and that Surrogate Varnum and Judge Blanchard of the Court of General Sessions, both Republicans and appointees of Gov. Roosevelt, probably would be on the ticket. The labor people will suggest John S. Crosby for one of the Supreme Court places.

The projectors of the crusade against contributions to party funds by candidates for judicial office do not disguise their disappointment at the result of the examination of the Justices of the Supreme Court before the Mazet committee.

That examination was conducted in compliance with the request of the City Club, and it was timed so as to give an impetus to the movement to be formally launched to-morrow evening. It was expected that the testimony it would develop would be both a justification for and a strengthening of that movement. But the result was very different.

Instead of condemning the practice, most of the Justices it was pointed out yesterday, condoned or defended it. The testimony, as a whole, it was agreed by City Club men, would not furnish the sort of material for an anti-judicial assessment campaign that it was expected to supply.

Philadelphia Ships Oats to France.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The first direct shipment of grain to France made from here in many years left here to-day on the British steamship Elton, bound to Rochefort. The cargo consists of oats, and is valued at $51,982.83. It is likely that other shipments will follow.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD.

St. Louis Wins from Cleveland, 4 to 3, and Cincinnati from Chicago, 7 to 3.

How the Clubs Stand.

Brooklyn	93	43	.684
Philadelphia	89	54	.622
Boston	87	53	.621
Baltimore	82	56	.594
St. Louis	82	62	.569
Cincinnati	77	64	.546
Chicago	71	70	.504
Louisville	70	72	.493
Pittsburg	70	72	.493
New York	57	81	.413
Washington	49	92	.348
Cleveland	20	128	.135

Games To-day.

New York at Boston.
Chicago at Louisville.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 3.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—St. Louis won a pitchers' battle from the Exiles to-day. Both Sudhoff and Harper were in great form. The latter received poor support, but for five innings he had the Perfectos at his mercy. Sudhoff let down a bit in the ninth and allowed Cleveland to score two runs. It was a very fast game. Attendance, 3,300. Score:

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	.	—4
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 4. Errors—St Louis, 3; Cleveland, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Buelow and Sudhoff; Cleveland, Duncan and Harper. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and McDonald.

Cincinnati, 7; Chicago, 3.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Luck was with the Reds to-day, their errors counting for nothing, while all of the Orphans' misplays and two of Taylor's gifts resulted in runs. The game was played in a drizzling rain, which, with darkness, caused a postponement of the game scheduled with Louisville. Attendance, 500. Score;

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1—7
Chicago	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 9. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Cincinnati, Wood and Cronin; Chicago, Chance and Taylor. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Latham.

SPEEDWAY'S SUNDAY THRONG.

Sidewalks Along the Drive Filled With Strangers—A Few Lively Brushes in the Morning.

Thousands of people flocked to the Speedway yesterday, and from early morning until long after dusk the sidewalks were crowded with spectators. It was very evident, from the appearance and remarks of the visitors, that the majority of them were strangers in the city and had never seen the famous drive before. The crowd had been expected, and there was an extra force of police on duty, whose chief occupation seemed to be answering questions and keeping reckless individuals from making wild dashes across the roadway. There were several narrow escapes, and one luckless visitor just escaped being knocked down, and lost his hat while attempting to cross in front of several pacers having a brush. When he recovered his headgear there was very little of it remaining, and he left the place disgusted.

On the roadway there was a great crowd of riders and drivers, in all kinds of rigs. There were two or three runaways, but the animals were captured before they did any damage beyond breaking some of their own harness.

In the early morning the frequenters of the Speedway were out in force with their fast steppers. The roadbed was in excellent condition, and a number of exciting brushes between well-known horses took place. Among the first to arrive was Dr. Gill, driving Creeping Flower, and Mrs. Gill, driving Captain Jack. Both made several trips up and down the stretch above Washington Bridge, in order to warm the animals up to their work. Then there was a lively brush between them. The start was a good one, and for a quarter it was a neck-and-neck race, both traveling at a remarkably fast and steady gait. When near the last quarter of the mile Mrs. Gill spoke to Captain Jack and gave him a loose rein. The animal responded immediately, and apparently with very little effort passed Creeping Flower, and was gaining when taken in hand and reined up to turn under the bridge.

This brush had just about been completed when Nathan Straus appeared behind Alves, which is considered one of the fluest horses that frequent the Speedway. Alves was apparently in the pink of condition for a fast brush. Dr. Gill waited for his old opponent, Mr. Straus, to come along, and both jogged up to the start, about a mile above the bridge. Both horses were turned south and started. When they were about nose and nose they started off at a furious gait. For a few moments Creeping Flower held Alves, but after a little encouragement the latter showed a wonderful burst of speed and left his opponent at his wheels. Dr. Gill saw that he could not recover the lost ground, and retired.

Another brush that afforded considerable excitement was between Jubilee Wilkes, owned by Mr. Weiland, and Lucie, owned by Isaac A. Hopper. After several preliminary dashes the horses got away on even terms. Jubilee Wilkes gained a head on the start, but Lucie soon recovered this, and for a few moments it looked as though it would be a dead heat, but Jubilee Wilkes's driver touched him lightly with the whip, causing him to break for an instant. He quickly recovered, however, and passed Lucie.

One of the best brushes of the day was between Creeping Flower, driven by Dr. Gill, and Kerker, a horse with a fast record, owned by Mr. Billings of Chicago. This time Creeping Flower was in excellent form. Kerker, however, held him for almost three-quarters, and was only beaten by half a length. Mr. Straus and John Cockerell, driving Honor Bright, also had a brush, but Alves was too much for his opponent and had him beaten before half the course was covered. David Newberger, driving Smilax, beat Mr. Clark, driving Little Barefoot, after a hard-fought race.

In the afternoon the driveway became so crowded that fast driving with safety was impossible and the sport was abandoned for the day.

VAILSBURG BICYCLE RACES.

Spill in the Quadruplet Dash Spoils the Principal Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK N. J., Oct. 1.—A shivering crowd of three thousand persons witnessed the regular Sunday bicycle races on the Vailsburg board track to-day. Six events were on the special Dewey Day card, and a half-mile professional handicap was added to the regular programme. In spite of several well-fought finishes, the sport throughout was tame. A bad spill in the one-mile dash for quadruplets left only one team to cross the tape and spoiled the fifteen-mile multiple-paced race between King and Ross, which was to have been the principal event, by disabling the two quads which Ross's pacemakers were to have used.

The half-mile exhibition by James H. Hunter against the record of 0:52 2-5, made by John King earlier in the season, proved a disappointment on account of slow pacing. Hunter ran ahead of his quadruplet, and finished in 0:55 2-5

The summaries follow:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—Won by T. T. Brown, John A. Rue second, John B. Sardy third. Time—0:35 1-5.

One-Mile Amateur, Handicap.—Won by G. H. Collett of New Haven, scratch; J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, 40 yards, second; John Burgdorf of New York, 140 yards, third; Richard Brooks of New York, 60 yards, fourth. Time—2:13 1-5.

Half-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by "Bobby" Thompson of Toronto, Canada, 40 yards; R. S. Ireland of Newark, 50 yards, second; "Bob" Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., 10 yards, third; "Bob" Miller of Galveston, Texas, 20 yards, fourth. Time—1:01 1-5.

Five-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Otto Maya of Erie, Penn., 250 yards; R. S. Ireland of Newark, 350 yards, second; "Bob" Walthour of Atlanta, Ga., 50 yards, third; John Ruel of Newark, 300 yards, fourth; "Bobby" Thompson of Toronto, Canada, 200 yards, fifth. Time—11:42 2-5.

Dash for "Quads." One Mile.—Won by team composed of J. P. Jacobson, Thomas Firth, "Ed" Warren, and Schultz. No time taken.

Fifteen-Mile Multiple Paced Race.—Awarded at end of tenth mile to John King of Newark. Time at tenth mile—21:12 4-5.

Weeburn Plans a Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Oct. 1.—Arrangements are being made for an invitation tournament to be given by the Weeburn Golf Club of Darien on Oct. 19, 20, and 21. Each of the clubs in the Metropolitan Golf Association has been invited to send a team of four players. It is expected that the tournament will bring together as brilliant a gathering of golf players as has ever been seen in this section.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.
(Third Floor.)

HAVING RECEIVED THE LATEST PARIS MODELS, ORDERS CAN NOW BE PLACED FOR TAILOR-MADE GOWNS AND COSTUMES, SUITABLE FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

LEXINGTON'S HARNESS RACES.

Idolita, the Futurity Favorite, and Other Fast Ones Are Being Prepared for the Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 1.—Ten cars loaded with trotting horses arrived here from Louisville to-day, and scores of horsemen from all parts of the country are coming in to attend the big trotting meeting beginning Tuesday.

Already several stables of horses have been at work at the track. Among them are those of Frank Jones of Portsmouth, N. H. Idolita, 2:12½, favorite in the Futurity for the first day, is a member of Mr. Jones's string. On the ground, also preparing for this race, are The Merchant, winner of the two-year-old division last year; Sarah Maddern, the Patchen Wilkes Farm entry, and others. This race is for $16,000. The probable starters will be Idolita, Borial, Mary Celeste, Gracie Onward, Loy, Mamie W., Sarah Maddern, McKinley, and The Merchant. All of these horses have trotted in better than 2:14.

The other big race on the opening day will be the $4,000 Tennessee for 2:09 pacers. It will have for starters Hal B., 2:04; The Maid, 2:06¼; Sally Tabor, 2:06¾; Will Tranby, 2:08¾; Elite, 2:07; Dariel, 2:07¼; Colbert, 2:08¼; Nicol B., 2:08¼; Birch Twig, 2:08¾; Atlantic King, 2:09¼; Little Thorn, the California wonder.

Betting on the Grand Pennsylvania has already begun. It is the biggest betting event of the trotting turf, and this year, although it looks as if Peter the Great will win, money can be had in bundles against him. Lord Vincent has many followers, and there are those who claim that Charlie Herr is just rounding to from his heavy racing in the East and will show better than he did in the Douglas Stakes at Louisville. There is certain to be a good field, for not only is the race worth winning, but this year it is worth $10,000 instead of $5,000, as in the past.

John H. Campbell, Dr. A. G. Neill, H. Y. Gatscomb, H. Gray, George L. Russell, John B. Payne, and F. H. Foster of Boston; Roy Miller, owner of Boralma, of Macon, Ga.; William Fitch, Buffalo; Ira E. Bride, who has the pooling privileges; M. E. McHenry and wife of Freeport, Ill.; John Splan, "Jack" Curry, and M. S. Saiders, Cleveland; F. M. Lee and wife, Nevada; W. S. Hitchcock, J. L. Taylor, and C. C. Jerome, Chicago; Frank Bowen and wife, and J. Hamlin, New York, and other well-known horsemen came in to-night.

WINNINGS AT GRAVESEND TRACK

Bromley & Co. Head the List with $22,710 to Their Credit.

There could be no complaint from the horsemen that the money hung up by the Brooklyn Jockey Club during its meeting, which ended on Saturday last, had not been well distributed. In all, eighty-two horsemen secured some part of it, the sums ranging from $75 to $22,710.

The latter amount went to the firm of Bromley & Co., who had been the largest winners at Saratoga and Sheepshead Bay. As in the former cases, their crack two-year-old, Mesmerist, was the greatest bread-winner. Although he only ran in one race, the Junior Champion Stakes, after which he was retired for the year, his share of the stakes was over $17,000.

The nearest one to Bromley & Co. is the Western firm of Harness & Brossman, who won $7,575. Every penny of it was earned by Imp. The owners who won $1,000 and over are:

Bromley & Co.	$22,710	T. C. McDowell	$6,265
Oneck Stable	1,770	P. J. Dwyer	3,080
John E. Madden	2,260	H. Eugene Leigh	2,030
M. F. Dwyer	2,515	J. J. McCafferty	1,900
Barney Schreiber	1,740	J. Whitten	1,525
J. W. Colt	2,450	Sydney Paget	1,275
S. Sanford & Sons	4,175	F. D. Beard	1,515
R. T. Wilson, Jr.	1,305	Eastin & Larable	5,080
W. H. Laudeman	1,645	J. R. & F. P. Keene	2,980
Deimel & Farrell	1,180	William Lakeland	1,680
Marcus Daly	1,595	P. M. Taylor	1,355
James Adams	1,735	W. Cahill	2,125
A. J. Stemler & Co.	1,710	O. L. Richards	1,460
C. Littlefield, Jr.	1,895	E. L. & R. W. Smith	1,000
Harness & Brossman	7,575	Westmore & Meehan	1,280
Green B. Morris	1,830	Mr. Chamblet	1,200
W. B. Jennings	2,540		1,070
T. J. McHale	1,085		
James McLaughlin	1,175		

SANG AS HER FATHER DROWNED.

Sad News for a Whitestone Girl on Returning from the Parade.

Wilbur Whittaker, a laborer employed in the engineering operations at Fort Schuyler, was drowned off the engineers' pier Saturday afternoon. Whittaker was attempting to reach a skiff in which he was accustomed to row each evening to his home in Whitestone, when he fell between the pier and a sand scow. His body was not recovered until yesterday morning.

Whittaker was thirty-eight years old. His daughter Edna, a fourteen-year-old schoolgirl, was one of three girls selected to represent the Whitestone School on one of the childrens' stands and to sing for Admiral Dewey during Saturday's parade. The girl reached home with her companions Saturday evening, and was met at the train by an uncle with the news of her father's drowning.

BOLD HIGHWAYMEN CAUGHT.

Had Relieved a Flatlands Man of His Gold Watch and Money.

A bold highway robbery was committed in front of the Catharine Street Ferry house, at the foot of Washington Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday morning. The victim was John Moran, twenty-six years old, who lives in the Flatlands section of Brooklyn. Moran was waiting for a car, when two men walked up to him, one of them seizing him by the arms, while the other rifled his pockets, taking his gold watch and about $2 in money.

The thieves ran up Washington Street, with Moran in pursuit. Policemen Bradley and Carracoli of the Fulton Street Station, joined in the chase, and after a run of several blocks, caught the fugitives. The prisoners described themselves as Edward Marshall, thirty-two years old, of 106 Pearl Street, and James Keenan of the same age and address. They were locked up.

COLORED MAN BADLY INJURED.

Jobert James, colored, living at 88 James Street, was probably fatally shot about 2 o'clock Sunday morning in a saloon at 95 James Street by David Breen, white, living at 42 Market Street. James was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that a .32-calibre revolver bullet had penetrated his left lung, and lodged somewhere near his spine. He was conscious last night and partially identified Breen, who was held yesterday morning by Magistrate Flammer in the Centre Street Court.

The wounded man will be operated on, but the doctors have little hope of saving his life. He says that he got into a row in the saloon Saturday afternoon with Breen and some of his friends. He went into the place again Saturday night and another row began, in which he was shot. Several white men in the place had drawn revolvers, and he could not positively identify Breen as the one who shot him. When Breen was arrested he had a .32-calibre revolver in his hand with two cartridges discharged.

BURGLARS BLOW OPEN A SAFE.

SEDALIA, Mo., Oct. 1.—The safe of the Bank of Houstonia at Houstonia, Mo., was blown open by burglars last night. The robbers are reported to have secured $20,000, but Cashier W. P. Longan says the bank lost only $1,100, principally in gold coin.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

Women's Skirts.

Our Skirts deserve your attention. We set down here no judgments based upon fatiguing and night-long thought. We only dash at the currents of opinion as they drive past us and merge in the cumulative expression of womankind. An that is why we say: "Our skirts deserve your attention."

Women's Skirts, made of cheviot serge, habit back, side fasteners, lined with percaline, $4.65.

Women's Skirts, made of double-faced cloth, gray, brown and blue, tailor stitched, meant for cycling, golfing and rainy day wear, $5.89.

Women's Skirts, made of taffeta silk, drapery styles, finished with flounces and trimmed with gathered satin ribbon, lined with French percaline, $15.99.

Women's Cycle Suits, made of blue, brown and gray Oxford Venetians; double breasted "dip" coat, lined with satin romain; tailor-stitched gored skirt; $9.74.

Women's Suits.

New tidings of new styles. Pointed reminders of easy money saving. Those two elements are the main essentials to ideal Suit advertising. They are thoroughly incorporated in the following. Do not fail to read. You will not resist coming:—

Women's Suits, made of gray camel's-hair, stylish double-breasted coat lined throughout with black taffeta, lapels faced with silk, velvet collar; demi-habit skirt, side fasteners and tailor stitched, $13.99.

Women's Suits, made of gray camel's-hair cheviot; fly-front coats and habit skirts. Also very fine quality black cheviot, fly-front and fitted coats, demi-habit back—entire suit lined throughout with silk, $18.67.

Women's Suits, made of magnificent brown, blue and gray Oxford Venetians, single-breasted coats, lapped seams, lined with colored taffeta silk; skiris have two-pointed folds, lined with percaline, $23.99.

Women's Jackets.

Women's Jackets, made of black Kersey, fly-front, notched collar, scalloped bottom, lined throughout with satin, $8.74.

Women's Jackets, made of fine black kersey, double-breasted and fly-front styles, mannish sleeves, notched collar, lined throughout with satin and taffeta, sizes 32 to 48, at $10.63.

Women's Jackets, made of very rich kersey, tan, royal blue and black, fly-front, trimmed with bands of taffeta, edged with silk braid, lined with taffeta, $12.49.

Autumn Dress Goods Specials.

The recent unprecedented growth of our Dress Goods business is one of the significant signs of the times. This store is literally becoming Dress Goods headquarters for the people. Our clientage is not limited to one class, distinguished by opulence and extravagance. It includes all classes, and especially those who enjoy any degree of intelligent discrimination concerning values. The preponderating number of American women are true to economic instincts in their genuine appreciation of goodness. Out of this class has come a vast host of our customers.

The following offerings indicate how we turn large abilities to the largest account in your interest, and explain our increasing Dress Goods power:

Black Crepons—Best English and French productions. Mohair-and-wool, Silk-and-wool; looms never created richer weaves in black. Furrows, crinkles, hummocks, bulbs, puffs; corrugated, cocoon, ridgy, blister and burr effects. All are novel, elegant and beautiful, 42 to 45 in. wide, $2.24, $1.98, $1.49, $1.24 and **99c**

Broadcloth—Fall and winter weights, smoothly and richly calendered surfaces, twilled backs. Black and twenty-two colors to choose from, 52 in. wide, worth $1.50, at **$1.24**

Satin-finished Ladies' Cloth, twilled back, a thoroughly worthy and dependable material. Looks well and wears well. Black, and thirty good Autumn colors, 52 in. wide **98c**

Venetian Cloth. Study the market. Examine the style leaders. Look at all the seasonable weaves, and you'll agree that Venetians have graces all their own. Forewarned of their popularity we provided prodigally. Black and a complete range of the newest colors, 50 in. wide, worth $1.50, at . . . **$1.24**

Ladies' Cloth, nothing better than this old-time favorite fabric for many practical dress uses. Stylish and always suggestive of simple elegance. Black and eighteen colors, 50 in. wide **49c**

Silk-finished Henrietta Cloth, pure wool, extra high finish, beautiful silky lustre. It drapes gracefully. Nearly sixty shades, including all the delicate evening tints, 45 in. wide **49c**

99c. BLACK SILKS 99c. BLACK SILKS 99c. BLACK SILKS 99c.

We have gathered an immense bulk of the leading Black Silks for the special purpose of eclipsing all former efforts of '99. The variety of weaves will immediately appeal to women who are well informed regarding current fashions. We state the price you may buy them for and maintain silence concerning their real worth. Truth would appear like exaggeration. Come see them and judge.

BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, BLACK FAILLE DE LYONS, BLACK BENGALINES, BLACK GROS GRAINS, } **99c.** { BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, BLACK ARMURE SILKS, BLACK TRAVERS SILKS, BLACK POPLIN SILKS.

The best foreign and domestic manufacturers are represented in this unusual sale by their most reliable and serviceable products. We guarantee the spinning, dyeing and finish of every yard.

Two Characteristic Bargains.

Fine brilliant Black Taffeta, full 27 in. wide, exactly right for waists, skirts and full suits, $1.00 value, at **69c**

Black Silks, with tinted stripes and figures; pretty, neat, popular styles, value $1.00, at 79c. and . . . **69c**

Bargains in Spangled Robes.

Magnificent Spangled Robes, handsome designs worked on finest Brussels net, demi-train lengths. New, fresh goods—decisively stylish. A small lot wonderfully bought will be wonderfully sold. Of course, Bodices are included.

9 at $9.99; worth $15.00.
8 at $12.99; worth $20.00.
2 at $20.99; worth $27.50.
1 at $24.99; worth $32.50.
2 at $31.99; worth $40.00.
1 at $34.99; worth $45.00.
1 at $44.99; worth $62.50.
*5 at $14.99; worth $20.00.

*The last item has tunic front.

Autumn Millinery.

This display is replete with artistic and price merit. Richness and economy. Those are the two salient features. All the newest styles in grand variety. At Macy's millinery elegance does not imply extravagance. The reverse is true. Your presence is urged. A personal visit will convince.

Women's Suits and Wraps.

Tremendous effort on our part gives you choice of excellent ready-made garments for Autumn and Winter wear cheaper than you've ever known. Ours the duty to nudge you regarding your own interest. We do it cheerfully and sincerely. Wise expenditure compels your attention to our vast outspread.

CAPT. WATKINS WILL FIGHT.

Thinks Length of His Suspension Too Severe—Accusations and Account of the Paris Accident.

Capt. Frederick Watkins, who was in command of the American Line steamship Paris and on the bridge of that vessel when she ran on the Manacles, arrived here yesterday on the steamship New York. His object in coming here is to fight the decision of the United States Board of Steam Vessel Inspectors, who suspended him for two years on account of the accident.

The Captain was plainly dressed, and did not attract much attention. His face showed the strain he has undergone since his vessel met with disaster. He was warmly greeted on the pier by some friends who knew him when he commanded the Paris.

"I left the Paris in the dry dock at Milford Haven, Wales," he said. "She looks in fine condition until one gets near to her, and then it can be seen that her keel is badly damaged.

"Some of the plates are badly bent and sprung. These will have to be taken off. They are now considering whether they will lift the port engine or not. It can be done, but it will be a gigantic undertaking. The Paris is all right to within six feet of her keel. Even the lowest tier of staterooms is in perfect condition. I believe that the Paris will undoubtedly be returned to the American Line. The question now is one that must be settled by the underwriters and the steamship company.

"Under the English law the underwriters can compel the owners to take her back even though she flies the American flag. The question hinges on what is known as the constructive total loss, that is, whether salvage, cost of repairs and other expenses, do or do not exceed the present value of the ship.

"The action of the United States Board of Steam Vessels' Inspectors in suspending my license for two years was not right, and my friends have written to me urging me to contest the decision. I have come back to America to see what can be done. My friends are of the opinion that I should have been suspended for a much shorter period.

"By its confounded impudence the British Board of Trade put its nose into the business, and it is responsible for the length of the suspension. It sent a communication to Ambassador Choate asking if the American authorities were going to investigate; if not the Board of Trade would do so. This it could do, as I had an English license. The American Ambassador wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury about the matter, and he in turn wrote to the Board of Steam Vessel Inspectors.

"My friends went to Gen. Dumont, who is at the head of the Inspectors, asking him not to be too severe. They seemed to think that two months was enough. He replied, 'Oh, well, Watkins is more than seventy.' Now Dumont himself is more than seventy-five, and he never was a s

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THE REAL ISSUE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Duke of DEVONSHIRE, who is the Lord President of the Council in the Cabinet of Lord SALISBURY, made a frank and even naïve statement on Saturday regarding the Transvaal question. He expressed little hope of a pacific outcome, and thus explained the situation:

> The obstacle which seems to stand in the way of a peaceful settlement appears to be the rooted conviction of the Boers that we cherish designs hostile to their independence. That such apprehensions are unfounded has been asserted as strongly as possible—officially in our dispatches and unofficially by members of the Government.
>
> The unfounded suspicions of President KRUEGER and his Government cannot relieve us of the duty of taking measures for the protection of our fellow-subjects and in the interests of peace and good government.

In plain English this amounts to declaring that the pretensions of the two parties are entirely irreconcilable. The Boers claim independence, which certainly includes the right to determine under their own Constitution and laws what share any class of residents shall have in the Government, and also the right to determine that any class admitted to a share in the Government shall renounce allegiance to any other Government and shall assume all the obligations of citizenship, not excepting service in the army. Great Britain, on the contrary, while insisting, as the Duke of DEVONSHIRE does in terms, that the Government has no "designs hostile to the independence" of the Boers, still regards the English in the Transvaal as "subjects" and "citizens" of her own, for whose "protection" she is responsible.

The Duke says that the negotiations have reached a stage where the Government of Great Britain does not see "any advantage in pressing the proposals they had made in regard to the franchise," and he adds that these "have never been an essential point of difference." It is not hard to understand that there is no advantage in pressing these proposals, for it is really absurd to talk of one nation respecting the independence of a second nation and at the same time demanding from it the suffrage for the "subjects" of the first nation. Either the English in the Transvaal are not the subjects of her Majesty the Queen or they cannot be entitled to a vote in the South African Republic if that republic is independent. And it is plain indeed that the question of the suffrage is not an essential point of difference. The essential difference is as to the nature of the independence which the Boers claim and that which the British Government is ready to concede. They use the same word, but they mean very different things. Practically what the Duke of DEVONSHIRE states to be the purpose of the British Government is that it shall decide for itself what the rights of the English in the Transvaal shall be, and how their interests shall be protected.

It may be admitted that the claim of the British Government will ultimately have to be conceded. The interests of the Outlanders in the Transvaal, the great body of whom are English, are undoubtedly of greater value and importance than those of the Boers. They are, moreover, in harmony with the way the world is going, while the ideas, customs, and purposes of the Boers are opposed to that way and will have to yield. Not only are the Boers out of the current of modern life, but their claims are clearly contrary to the modern notions of justice and right. They are seeking to maintain what in effect and in spirit is a despotic oligarchy, which is at once harsh, stupid, narrow, obstructive, and corrupt. It is the bad rule of a minority that they would perpetuate and extend, and such a rule is bound to perish and ought to perish. Nor can it be denied that if the pretensions of the British Government were granted or enforced the result would be beneficent. The Outlanders would get no more than their rights and the Boers would lose none that they ought in fairness and equity to possess.

But the question still remains whether this end ought now to be sought through war. It has seemed to us and still seems that it ought not so to be sought. The evil and the cost of war are out of proportion to the gain to be got from that settlement of the problem. Practically the gain is only in time. There is no doubt as to the final outcome. With the steady increase of the Outlanders in numbers, in wealth, in enterprise, and in the influence these bring, the Boers are bound to yield. The endurance for the time necessary of the evils and wrongs that undoubtedly exist cannot be so bad as the terrible consequences of war.

NOT A DREYFUS CASE.

It is preposterous and absurd for Mr. F. P. BLAIR, one of the counsel for OBERLIN M. CARTER on his trial, and since his conviction, to compare the case of CARTER with that of DREYFUS. The comparison has been made before, but wholly without shadow of sense. DREYFUS, the victim of a conspiracy, was convicted by the use of forged papers, in a tribunal subject to the control of the conspirators and not open to the observation of the public, and the defendant had little or no opportunity, certainly not even ordinarily adequate opportunity before a court-martial, to defend himself. CARTER was tried in the open by a court accepted by the defendant, who had the chance, before the trial began, to challenge any member of the court objected to by him, and he had the support of half a dozen or more of the best of lawyers.

Ingratitude as well as absurdity is expressed in Mr. BLAIR'S characterization of the Carter case as like that of the Dreyfus case. The French Captain was not favored, as the American Captain was, in the War Department. Mr. BLAIR is ungrateful to Col. DAVIS, who recommended that CARTER be not tried for conspiracy because of the difficulty of convicting an engineer officer. DREYFUS had no such friend as this; nor did he, by the consent of the War Minister of France, have access, in the War Office, at all times and always before the prosecution, to papers and proceedings touching his case.

The trial—the first one—of DREYFUS was not only not public, but was brief. CARTER'S trial continued for four months, in two cities. After the court-martial of thirteen officers had unanimously convicted him of those charges of which they found him guilty at all, the revision that was refused to Capt. DREYFUS went on for more than fifteen months. A long list of regular counsel for CARTER, the services of ex-Senator EDMUNDS, of ex-Attorney General WAYNE MACVEAGH, and the courtesy of the Attorney General of the United States were invoked to discover whether the findings and verdict were just or "a damnable outrage," as Mr. BLAIR says they were, and as the President's decision must also by him be assumed to be.

The President, if he had been of the opinion that CARTER was convicted on perjured testimony, "clearly proved," as Mr. BLAIR asserts, would certainly not have degraded CARTER. He would have set aside the findings and verdict and restored CARTER to his rank and position. It would have been a shame if he had not done so But the counsel for CARTER made their complaints about the competency of witnesses and their testimony before the conviction. To complain that CARTER could not compel civilian witnesses to testify is but to state the like disability on the Government side. No civilian can be compelled to testify in a court-martial proceeding.

We see no likeness between the cases of DREYFUS and CARTER except that both were tried and both officers convicted. If the officers who tried CARTER had been permitted to try DREYFUS we believe they would have acquitted him. If the officers who tried DREYFUS had tried CARTER we believe he would have been in prison a year ago. There is certainly no precedent to justify us in imagining that in any other country except the United States such full opportunity would have been granted to a defendant officer to prove that his honorable companions in arms, trying him upon charges of most serious import, were willfully wrong in their decision to distress and disgrace him, and that they had accepted perjured testimony "clearly proved" when they might have found the defendant to be "absolutely innocent," as Mr. MACVEAGH maintained that he was.

It is useless and infamous to make comparison of the two cases. Useless, because the verdict of the court-martial stands; infamous, in that it holds up to condemnation the conscientious, honorable, and faithful officers who discharged without fear or favor a painful duty. It is also an imputation upon the justice of the President, who was the ultimate judge of the soundness, fairness, and propriety of the verdict and sentence.

"TOO LATE IN LIFE."

Though on the surface a jocular, that was really a pathetic, remark which fell from Admiral DEWEY when he arrived in the bay and for the first time appreciated the scale of the preparations that had been made by his fellow-citizens to welcome him. He is reported to have said: "I began this business of being a hero too late in life."

That is what every man must feel who, after a lifetime devoted to the earnest and loyal pursuit of his calling, whether it be in a public or a private station, finds that, upon the eve of his retirement from active service, the celebrity has suddenly come to him which would have been worth so much more to him if it had come earlier. This is the feeling which was expressed by Dr. JOHNSON when he completed the dictionary which he looked upon as his life work. "I have protracted my work till most of those whom I wished to please have sunk into the grave, and success and miscarriage are empty sounds. I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquillity, having but little to fear or hope from censure or from praise." And the same sentiment is expressed, in less Johnsonian phrase, in the famous letter of the lexicographer to Lord CHESTERFIELD: "The notice which you have been pleased to take of my labors, had it been early, had been kind; but it has been delayed till I am indifferent, and cannot enjoy it; till I am solitary and cannot impart it; till I am known and do not want it."

This is a very natural reflection to a man to whom fame and honor seem to have come too late. But as regards public employment, and especially military or naval employment, nothing could be more exemplary than the coincidence, which we see in the case of the Admiral, of the fullness of honors with the fullness of years. DISRAELI'S saying that "the history of heroes is the history of youth" cannot apply to the army and navy of the United States. In these services promotion goes, in peace time, almost exclusively by seniority, and this we believe to be a good thing, for it is at least very difficult to devise a system of selection under which men shall be promoted "out of their turns" which shall not be liable to become a system of promotion by favor. In our navy a man must be elderly before he attains "flag rank," and clearly mature before he attains command of a ship. The exceptions which enable a young man, a Paul Jones or (though PAUL JONES was past thirty before he began to be heard of) a Cushing or a Hobson to distinguish himself must, as a rule, occur in time of war. The evident drawback to our system is the temptation, since a decent and perfunctory discharge of duty suffices to keep an officer his "number," to limit his exertions to such a decent and perfunctory performance. He cannot hope for more than a succession to flag rank on the eve of his retirement, and he cannot be kept out of that so long as his health remains good enough to protect him from compulsory retirement and his behavior good enough to protect him from actual blame or rebuke. He can look forward to nothing but an undistinguished promotion and an undistinguished retirement.

It is enormously to the credit of our own navy that the professional spirit, the esprit de corps, in it is so strong that the system does not work what we should expect to be its natural results, that professional ambition is so effective an incentive to severer study than is absolutely required, that our naval officers, in the fulfillment of obscure tasks, are fitting themselves for the discharge of tasks more conspicuous. But no additional incentive to professional ambition can be said to be superfluous. And such an incentive is given when a naval officer who has succeeded in due course to high command shows in his age the qualities of heroic youth, the boldness, the dash, the quick decision, the willingness to take chances. That is what happened in the case of Admiral FARRAGUT, after fifty years of faithful and undistinguished service. That is what has happened to Admiral DEWEY after forty years of like service. Nothing could show more clearly than the lavish and deserved honors bestowed on these officers, alike from official and unofficial sources, that there is no stage of active service at which it is too late for an officer to look forward to an opportunity for professional distinction and to the highest rewards that come from the prompt seizure of such opportunities.

GENERAL LE MARQUIS DE GALLIFFET.

Most great political leaders of France seem to have inborn one conspicuous human frailty. Particularly have the military leaders who have risen to high positions of State betrayed this moral weakness. From NAPOLEON to the ill-fated BOULANGER, "the supreme moment" has been ushered in with a vaulting ambition that has completely overshadowed or excluded the highest duty to the State and people to whom the persons in question owed their exalted positions. The dormant cravings "for the man on horseback" that periodically manifest themselves in certain ways prove that little has been learned from the lessons of the past.

But at this moment there is in the public eye of France one solitary figure that, quite defying all precedent, may form the basis of an entirely new rule of thought and action. In General le Marquis DE GALLIFFET we seem to have a type of the French politico-military statesman hitherto little known in France.

When the serious history of the present epoch comes to be written we wonder if native writers will assign to the present Minister of War the place that foreigners believe he now merits. If they do, then the conception of the traditional "man on horseback" will have undergone such a fundamental change that the new embodiment of the idea can be thereafter nurtured for the honor and enduring glory of the republic—the symbol of truth, of justice, of personal liberty.

When Gen. DE GALLIFFET accepted the portfolio of War the army was supposed to have gained an important champion in its disgraceful cause. The royalists were jubilant. The Radical Republicans and the Socialists were fearful of grave consequences to the republic. DE GALLIFFET had endeared himself to the army as only a man of great physical courage can. He had done his best to repel the invaders of his country. He had put down the Commune with a hand of iron. Many of his personal friends were members of the Orleanist party. His social relations with the pretender's family were most intimate. But, whatever the enemies of republican institutions expected from this man, it is evident that his social and military friends had but a dim conception of his true character.

His personal relations with the foreign Ambassadors in Paris had been such that two years ago he was enabled to ascertain through friendly intercourse the absolute truth concerning Capt. DREYFUS. Never once did he betray in any way the confidence reposed in him. Knowing the condemned man to be innocent his conduct during the trying days of the Rennes court-martial appears the more remarkable. But who can tell what illegalities might have been indulged in had he not kept the Judges constantly reminded of the letter of their functions?

The court-martial brought in its verdict. DREYFUS was restored to liberty through Executive clemency. Then it was that the holder of the War portfolio showed himself to be a man with an idea.

After twenty-eight years of drilling and absolute obedience to superiors, the French Army had shown the result of its schooling. Its discipline was perfect; but it was an unmoral discipline; it was a discipline that could never achieve the greatest and the best; it was a discipline that was absolutely inimical to a government by the people and for the people. DE GALLIFFET recognized all this. In the most superb and direct way he dealt a crushing blow at the conception of discipline which had called down the contumely of the world upon his country. It was not a personal attack. He made no attempt to punish the conspirators of the General Staff or the witnesses who had perjured themselves before the court-martial. He ignored all of them completely. But he struck at the system. He promoted or conspicuously honored Commandant HARTMANN, Capt. FREYSTAETTER and other military witnesses who had shown by their courage on the witness stand that their conception of discipline included respect for simple truth and justice.

How far the impressionable and tradition-tied Deputies will permit Gen. DE GALLIFFET to proceed with the demolition of false discipline and falser honor it is difficult to say. But one thing is certain. France has a noble servant in the War Office who has passed the supreme moment of his life untainted by personal ambition. If Frenchmen be wise they will allow him to proceed with the work that he has so well begun.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

So far as we have been able to learn the Democrats of New Jersey who in 1896 manifested their indifference to the peculiar brand of Democracy set forth at Chicago by giving MCKINLEY a totally unexpected and unprecedented Republican majority have not been convinced or converted by the recent capture of the State Democratic organization by the friends of Col. BRYAN.

There are plenty of Democrats in New Jersey. They are as much attached to their principles in politics and to their country and its present and future prosperity as they were when, with the help of a goodly number of Republicans, just as anxious for good government, they gave the State to GROVER CLEVELAND in 1884, in 1888, and in 1892.

There is little hope among Democrats in New Jersey who have been "in the woods" for three years that the blowing of a silver bugle will restore the old lines. Indeed, the hope appears to be contrary to that expectation. The mere announcement that "the organization" is controlled by views that do not appeal to all Democratic intelligence exerts no force with these Democrats.

The Bryan Democracy creates no rainbow in Jersey political skies. The appeal to Democrats, to be heard, must sound a true note on the money question. It must give the assurance of clean as well as strong administration in State and National affairs. It must declare freedom from the political bossism that has destroyed Democratic control, and that may yet wreck the Republicans, who are not by any means free from it. The State cannot be scared by any hysterical hooting against expansion. And the Republicans know that it is not safe to depend upon it to be a State in favor of useless protective taxes.

It may be gratifying to the Bryan Democrats of New Jersey to be in control of the machinery of that State. It will afford certain gentlemen opportunities to make many nominations and to elect a few persons to office in scattered localities. We look in vain for any indication that the capture of the organization by the friends of BRYAN and silver will "redeem" the State to the party that was so emphatically repudiated in 1896.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That a British steamer should have gone ashore in the Straits of Belle Isle is not necessarily, or even fairly, a reflection upon the nautical skill of her commander, and still less does it tend to convict him of negligence or want of caution. In that region of frequent fogs and wildly erratic currents, occasional groundings are inevitable, and rarely indeed can they be made the basis of adverse criticism or of any comment not entirely sympathetic. But while admitting that the wreck of the Scotsman was in all probability an accident, pure and simple, one cannot read the story of what happened after the vessel struck without feeling a suspicion, amounting almost to a conviction, that Capt. SKRIMSHIRE did not rise to the level of the emergency, did not live up to the noble traditions of the British merchant service. As a man his conduct seems to have been perfect. Heedless of his own danger, and energetic as well as cool amid all the excitement, he worked hard and effectively at the task of getting his imperiled passengers and crew to land. Courage and the capacity for self-sacrifice, however, are but two of the many qualifications that every sea Captain is expected to possess, and if he lacks executive ability, the power to control men and direct them, he is almost as unfitted for his position as he would be if cowardly and unskilled in the technique of his profession. A Captain proves his right to the title not by doing things himself, but by giving wise orders to others and by enforcing obedience to his commands. Just here, apparently, the master of the Scotsman was tried and found wanting. We hear that, actively engaged in the launching of the boats, he had no eyes or ears for the scoundrelly members of the crew who in another part of the ship were maltreating and robbing helpless passengers. This was to perform the duty of a sailor or a petty officer, and to neglect that of a Captain, and as a result the wreck of the Scotsman, with its record of fifteen victims, all women but one, and that one a child, cannot be added to the list of marine disasters that inspire humanity with no less pride than sorrow.

—An opinion differing in no essential particulars from that recently expressed in this column on the work of the Federal and State health officials at Key West appears on the editorial page of this week's Medical Record under the heading, "Yellow Fever—a Contrast." The writer of the article evidently shares our own astonishment that in this age men intrusted with the protection of the public health should make formal announcement of their inability to prevent a filth disease from running its course, if it breaks out in a city south of the frost line, and of their intention to attempt nothing except to confine the epidemic to the region already infected. In milder and more cautious language than we used, but still plainly enough to leave no doubt that it condemns the theories and the policy of these self-satisfied functionaries, The Medical Record parallels the comments made by THE TIMES, and rejects as inadequate all the excuses for inaction that have been proffered by the Marine Hospital Service and by the Florida Health Board. What has been done in Santiago and Havana, it declares, can be done in Key West, and it dismisses the plea of difficulties arising from divided authority as a mere begging of the question at issue. The existing state of affairs is at once alarming and disgraceful, that is certain, and not less certain is it that at least some of the complaints about divided authority veil a secret satisfaction over the opportunity to escape all personal responsibility which it provides for the slothful and the incompetent. Why have the Marine Hospital people waited till this late day to tell us that their power is limited to the enforcement of quarantine restrictions? They must know that for years such restrictions have been the jest of medical science, and now have the confidence only of nations like Turkey, Portugal, and Spain. To-day, instead of clamoring for the power they say is lacking, these officials content themselves with protesting against the injustice of criticising their achievements, and instead of crying aloud the names of those to blame for existing conditions, they tearfully murmur, "Can't you see that it's not our fault?" It is their fault, because they did not long ago teach Congress and the public that the present conditions are unendurable, and so secure the power the absence of which they so gently mourn.

—In a recent letter to The Washington Post, Mrs. W. N. MITCHELL of Atlanta called attention to the fact that the portrait of ROBERT E. LEE, which was removed from the graduation hall at West Point when the civil war broke out, has never been replaced, and that therefore one of the academy's Superintendents, and not the least distinguished, lacks representation in that most honorable gallery. "Has he not," Mrs. MITCHELL asked, "a right to a place on those walls, when the South is a part of the Union that supports this famous school? Or can the exclusion be for the reason that ROBERT E. LEE was second to no General of modern times, and the hero of so many battles as leader of the Southern army? If so, must our Southern heroes of the late war—SCHLEY, WHEELER, HOBSON, BRUMBY, BAGLEY, BLUE, and others—be stricken from the roll of honor in these days of reconciliation?" This letter is receiving much comment from the Southern press, and most of it is of a tone and sentiment to deserve serious and sympathetic consideration in all parts of the country. It would not be difficult to suggest reasons more than one why the Confederate leader's picture should not be in, or why it should be left out of, this particular collection of portraits, but on the other hand, there are a number of reasons why its absence is regrettable and why its restoration to its old place would be alike decorous and profitable. A large majority of Americans, certainly a majority of the younger generation, will be disposed to lend the greater weight to the kindlier arguments and to approve of any action that tends toward the obliteration of old divisions and the confirming of new friendships. Forgetfulness is one of the highest forms of magnanimity, and there is a form of remembrance that is one of the highest forms of forgetfulness. Gen. LEE was once Superintendent of the Military Academy, and then and later he demonstrated indubitable competency to give instruction in the art of war. His picture in its old place would recall this, and what besides it recalled might no less make for the edification of patriotic youth. A thing earnestly desired by the South and not objectionable to the North were better done, and done at once.

—Again the Seventh Regiment has borne through the streets of the city whose most cordial favor it not long ago possessed the heavy burden of an unpopularity that would be more endurable if it were fierce instead of humorously contemptuous. The regiment carried the weary load with soldierly fortitude. That must have been apparent, even to those who hissed them loudest, and when one thinks what the feelings must have been that were so sternly repressed, the impulse is strong to express the conviction that the time for forgiveness has come.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. Adam Dayett and wife of Wilmington, Del., celebrated on Wednesday, Sept. 27, the sixty-eighth anniversary of their marriage. All four of their children and many grandchildren were present.

* * *

Miss Margaret B. Barnard has been installed as pastor of the Unitarian Church in Chelsea, Mass. The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, Secretary of the American Unitarian Association, preached the installation sermon.

* * *

William Margrave has been a Justice of the Peace at Fort Scott, Kan., since Dec. 5, 1854. His commission was the first issued from the Territorial Governor's office. Subsequently the office was made elective, but he received the support of both parties until it became a time-honored custom for the conventions to nominate him by acclamation.

* * *

The recent proposition to undertake the raising of cattle on a somewhat large scale in Eastern Maine has aroused the oldest inhabitants to say that many years ago large herds of cattle and sheep were raised there, but the tracts of land thus occupied were given up to the raising of blueberries. The canning of these berries has been carried on somewhat extensively in Maine in recent years.

* * *

The school authorities of Riverside, Cal., are much disturbed by the discovery that a man who has been teaching in one of the public schools for several years has done so under a certificate obtained, as they say, by the use of a fraudulent diploma purporting to have been issued to him by the Minnesota State Normal School at Winona. He was never a student there, and it is claimed that the diploma is false and fraudulent, and the seals and signatures not genuine.

KEY WEST'S FEVER FIGHT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In several of your recent numbers you have referred at some length to the yellow fever situation in Key West, and indulged in some rather severe criticism of its management, especially contrasting the conduct of affairs there with the successful control of the outbreaks in Santiago and Havana, and suggesting, if not explicitly charging, that the information from Washington that the fever must go on until it burned out, and that the Marine Hospital Service was confining itself to guarding egress from the island, showed official incompetence. Permit me to submit to you the following statement, which may, I trust, somewhat change your opinion:

The question naturally divides itself into the consideration of, first, the situation in Key West; second, the duties of the Marine Hospital Service under the law in such cases; third, the manner in which that duty is being performed.

Key West occupies a peculiar relation, both geographically and ethnologically, toward the rest of the United States— a city of about 19,000 people, occupying the greater part of a small island about a mile wide, on the average, and about four miles long, sixty or seventy miles from the nearest mainland, over 100 miles from the nearest settlement of any size, and, most important in the present circumstances, absolutely below the frost line. The population is practically non-American. Speaking roughly, there are about 6,000 Cubans, all of whom, except the very young children, are practically immune; about 8,000 natives of the Bahama Islands, divided fairly equally as to color, and the balance made up of the children of the second class, of a few hundred Floridians of American descent, and a scant sprinkling of people from other parts of the country. The island is only ninety miles from Cuba, and in almost daily communication with Havana.

Prior to 1887 yellow fever was probably as certainly endemic in the city as it was in Havana. The army post was abandoned in the early seventies on account of the fever, and so was the naval station, except for a few employes Extensive outbreaks of the fever were not common, the scarcity of non-immunes and the favorable situation as to dryness, soil, and aeration combining to prevent them, but the children had the fever during the first few years of life, just as the Cuban children did in Havana, and are doing now for the matter of that. In the early eighties the cigar industry expanded rapidly, and the resultant growth of the town drew a considerable immigration of non-immunes, but these, not coming in contact with the scattered cases among the children, did not start an outbreak until in 1887 a certain Mrs. Bollo moved from Havana with a lot of beds and other furniture and opened a hotel.

It would have been a good investment for the people of Florida if they had bought this now historic outfit and paid its weight in silver, if not in gold, for from this infected material sprang the epidemic which finally spread all over Florida, culminating in 1888 with the Jacksonville epidemic. Florida then had the good sense to put her sanitary affairs into the hands of one man, not a "board of distinguished sanitarians," be it observed, and a determined attempt was made after the fever had died out in Key West to keep it from being reimported. Just at this time the foundation of the National Quarantine Service was laid, and through the union of State and Federal agencies the fever was eradicated so completely and so entirely excluded that for ten years Key West was practically free from fever, only a few straggling cases occuring in all that time.

Then came the war of last Summer, with a good deal of intercourse with Cuba, much of it of the surreptitious and unsupervised kind. The latter part of the Summer it was reported that there were a few cases of fever at Key West, but the diagnosis was disputed by some of the ablest fever clinicians in the country, and the matter has remained in dispute. Certain it is that there were several hundreds of cases of a mild fever, hardly anything like yellow fever, bed in many cases, and practically without mortality. It died out and nothing came of it, unless, as now seems certain, it was really yellow fever, and the present epidemic is a recrudescence.

Now comes the present outbreak, not the importation apparently of a single case, the establishment of a focus, and the gradual spread therefrom, but an outbreak appearing in a dozen places almost simultaneously. Except those who had the mild fever last Summer, practically all the non-Cuban children under ten are non-immune; of the balance of the population there are probably not over 5,000 non-immunes. The overwhelming majority of the people are poor, prejudiced, ignorant. The place cannot be depopulated, because there is no place for the people to go; the disease cannot be confined to its original foci by isolation, for the foci are all over the place, the peripheries of the circles of their infectiousness overlapping in every direction, while the overwhelming preponderance of inhabitants who are immune, and therefore indifferent, renders difficult the execution of what little might be done. An ending of the epidemic by frost being impossible, there remains nothing to do but try to destroy infected foci by disinfection and re-disinfection, not in the hope of stamping out the present outbreak, but in the hope of preventing the seeds of other outbreaks being planted. This, with caring for the sick, and such limited isolation of cases as may be possible, is all that can be done.

So much for the city itself. The next question is what can be done to prevent the spread of the fever to other localities. As in all such cases, the question involves not so much the restriction of egress as the making that egress easy but safe. This is, of course, to be accomplished by permitting none but immunes to leave, except after the proper detention under observation in a non-infected locality, the disinfection of baggage, and the tracing and observation of those who have made their exit before the cordon could be established.

The problem being so stated, the next question is to see what are the duties imposed by law upon the Marine Hospital Service. The whole thing is contained in Section 3, act of Feb. 23, 1893. By reference to it you will see that it is the duty of the service to co-operate with the State authorities in carrying out their rules, and also to enforce the National regulations; but the end to be promoted by these activities is not the control of the epidemic in the town, and for the benefit of the town, but solely "to prevent the introduction of the disease from one State or Territory, or the District of Columbia, to another State or Territory, or the District of Columbia."

It is, of course, very difficult in most cases to discriminate between the two classes of measures, and in the past the service has done an immense amount of what is properly relief work, but the doing of it grew necessarily out of the restrictive measures, and was not undertaken entirely for the benefit of the infected town. For example, if a focus of fever was found in a place under circumstances making it probable that it was the only one to be feared, the service might take active control of the restrictive and relief measures, even feeding those temporarily cut off from work by the enforced isolation, but this would only be done because there was a chance of stamping out the disease and thus setting the minds of neighboring States at rest. If, however, the infection was general from the start, as in New Orleans in 1897, or Key West at present, no advantage would result from local work, and all work for "inter-State" purposes would have to be done from the outside.

The situation and the resulting duty of the service being as stated, let us see how the service has met the obligations of that duty. In the first place, it sent the ablest workers on such lines now living to investigate the conditions at Key West, and, pending his arrival from Havana, took steps to ascertain the name and destination of every passenger who had recently left the city. These people were then located, and, as far as was necessary, placed under sanitary surveillance. One was found sick with the fever at Miami, was isolated, his stopping place disinfected, those exposed with him also isolated, a house-to-house inspection made, and the outbreak checked at the beginning. At Port Tampa City another sick refugee was located, the considerable number of exposed people moved to a rapidly established detention camp, and the disease was stamped out.

Pending these measures, an efficient cordon was established about the Island of Key West, provision was made for the safe discharge and embarkation of mails, passengers, and freight (contra) was assumed of all passenger service, and detention camps were opened at Mullet Key and Tortugas, through which the people desiring to escape are steadily passing, after the necessary detention and disinfection. At the same time all vessels recently cleared from Key West were located and steps taken to obviate danger therefrom. For example, one of the navy tugs with a load of refugee employes which had started for an infectible Carolina port was headed off and sent to the National Quarantine Station at Sapelo, where the officer in charge found two fever convalescents among its passengers.

In the meantime the investigation of the situation in the city showed the hopelessness of stamping out the fever by any combination of restrictive and relief measures possible under the law. The work of ceaselessly guarding the island night and day continues, the removal of those able or willing to leave is being pushed steadily forward, the continuance of the trade upon which the existence of the population depends has been arranged so as to be safe, two officers are in the city for the purpose of aiding the State authorities, and the foci of infection in other towns have been stamped out. I respectfully leave it to your sense of fairness if this sort of thing can be justly called evidence of official mismanagement or neglect.

Permit me further to trespass on your space to point out that the case of Santiago was a very simple problem compared to Key West. In the former the native population is immune almost to a man; the fever has been kept alive for years among the young children and among the constant stream of arriving Spaniards, both civil and military. The non-immunes there when the recent outbreak occurred were a few civilians and the troops. All of the latter and many of the former could be moved at once to a non-infected locality, the movements of the remainder of the civilians controlled, and the few places which had become infected in their habitations disinfected. The work was well and expeditiously done, but it presented no especial difficulties. The work done in several Louisiana and Mississippi towns in 1897 and 1898 was very much more difficult, and rather more promptly successful.

It may not be amiss to point out, too, while on the subject, that the control of all the arriving and departing passengers at Santiago, their isolation, detention, and disinfection, and a great part of the disinfection of the effects of the departing troops, have been done by the Marine Hospital Service, which maintains a floating disinfecting plant and a detention steamer in the harbor as a part of the general system by which the movement to and from every Cuban port is so controlled that the danger of a transmission of fever from one to the other is reduced to a minimum.

As far as Havana is concerned, it may interest you to learn that the number of cases of yellow fever among those on ships has been fully as great as usual, and that in the month of August just passed the number of deaths from fever among civilians was two more than it was in 1898, and only two less than it was in 1897, and that the deaths among the troops in the Spanish garrison in 1898 were only sixteen. The real fact of the matter is that outside of the rigid control of the troops very little, if anything, has been done really to stamp the fever out in the city itself. Doubtless the work now in progress will do this in time, if in the meantime the influx of reagents cut off by the cessation of the Spanish immigration does not set in again.

I am not belittling the work being done in the city; it is no doubt splendid, but its results are not yet apparent except on the surface of the streets. The work that is of great and present value is, curiously enough, the one of which nothing is heard—I mean the work by which no person, vessel, or thing is allowed to leave Havana for the United States or for any non-infected port in Cuba until the necessary steps have been taken to render them safe, even the arriving and departing smacks being inspected and disinfected, and a rigid supervision kept over the health of the crews of every vessel in the harbor.

If any one not immediately in contact with this work, or familiar with the history of sanitation in the South during the last fifteen years, were asked who Henry R. Carter is, he wouldn't have the least idea, and yet he is to-day, under the direction of Surgeon General Wyman, in charge of a system of inspection, disinfecting plants, and supervision of traffic at all the ports of Cuba that is doing more for the sanitary regeneration of the island and the protection of the United States than all the other workers in the island, civil and military, put together. "These be strong words," yet I challenge their successful contradiction.

It is on Surgeon Carter's reports, and under his supervision, that the service work in Key West has been based and conducted. It would be difficult to find a sanitarian in the South who would say that there could be either incompetence in the planning or negligence in the execution. M. H. S.

New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

Can't Catch This Independent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The seemingly repentant condition of one Quigg, sole representative of one Platt, reminds me of when—

"The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be;
The devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

Can any one of sense believe this twaddle? He wants to get back into Congress again at the expense of the Independents, whom he has reviled and spat upon these many years. I for one Independent voter cannot be drawn into the net of the tricksters, if their honeyed words and forgive-me-O-Lord phrases were sworn to on a stack of Bibles.

Who can forget or forgive the many, many miles of mire that Platt and his creatures have dragged us through? And now they pray for forgiveness—are sorry that Tammany is in power—will do anything to kill the Tiger; and then they will take the Tiger's place—that's the whole thing in a nutshell. C. N.

New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

Unconditional Surrender.

From The Boston Herald.

We have before expressed the opinion that those who expect the Democratic Party, in its National Convention next year, to declare for withdrawing the American troops from the Philippines, or to propose giving up the foothold that the American Nation has obtained there, will find themselves mistaken. There is a marked difference between sanctioning a method to obtain these islands, which has brought the Nation into a costly war that involves the sacrifice of much human life, and the giving up of the advantage that has been attained for the United States in coming into its position there. The Democratic politicians are likely to be too shrewd to advocate the yielding of what is already gained there, and especially are they not likely to agree to any settlement that shall not compel the submission of the forces now at war with the Nation. The St. Louis Republic, a strong partisan Democratic paper, says on this point that "unconditional surrender" is the only thing that can be offered in the way of terms to Aguinaldo, and that it fits his case "like the paper on the wall."

NUGGETS.

Undesirable Company.

"Taukington is going to the dogs fast."

"Humph! I don't envy the dogs."—Collier's Weekly.

War.

D'Auber—Here's my last picture. "The Battle." I tell you war's a terrible thing.

Cynicus—Oh, I don't think it's as bad as it's painted.—Philadelphia Record.

Redeemed Himself.

Bacon—I see they say Dewey descended from some of the old English Kings.

Egbert—Well, he seems to have worked up again, all right.—Yonkers Statesman.

Without a Particle of Vanity.

McGorry—Ol'll buy yez no new hat, d' yez moind thot? Ye are vain enough ahlriddy.

Mrs. McGorry—Me vain? Ol'm not! Sure, Ol don't t'ink mesilf half as good-lookin' as Ol am.—Judge.

Unhappy Coincidence.

Creditor—I wouldn't ask you for the money if I wasn't awfully hard up.

Debtor—And if I wasn't awfully hard up you should have it. Curious coincidence, isn't it?—Boston Transcript.

Second Thoughts.

Customer—What is that porterhouse steak worth?

Marketman, (weighing it) — Ninety-five cents.

Customer—I'll take that pumpkin over there. I'm a vegetarian.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Just as He Meant.

Toffer—Have a cigar, old boy. I'm afraid, though, these are not very good. In fact, they may be worse than those I gave you last.

Friend, (in a burst of politeness)—Impossible, my dear boy, impossible.—New York Weekly.

THE TEMPLE OF FAME.

From The Denver (Col.) News.

"How far away is the Temple of Fame?"
Said a youth at the dawn of day;
And he toiled and dreamed of a deathless name,
But the hours went by and the evening came,
That left him feeble, and old, and lame,
To plod on his cheerless way.

For the path to Fame is a weary climb
Up a mountain, steep and high.
There are many who start in their youthful prime;
But in the battle with fate and time,
For one who reaches those heights sublime
Are thousands who fall and die.

The youth who had failed could never guess
The reason his quest was vain;
But he sought no other to help or bless;
He followed the glittering prize, Success,
Up the narrow pathway of Selfishness,
And this had been his bane.

"How far away is the Temple of Good?"
Said a youth at the dawn of day;
And he strove, in a spirit of brotherhood,
To help and succor, as best he could,
The poor and unfortunate multitude
On their hard and dreary way.

He likewise strove with adversity,
To climb to the heights above;
But his dream was ever of men made free,
Of better days in the time to be,
And self was buried in sympathy—
He followed the path of Love.

He was careless alike of praise or blame;
But after his work was done,
An angel of glory from heaven came
And wrote on high his immortal name,
Proclaiming this truth, that the Temple of Fame
And Temple of Good are one.

For this is the lesson that history
Has taught since the world began;
That those whose memories never die,
That shine like stars in our human sky
And brighter grow as the years roll by
Are men who have lived for Man.

PLUNKETT SCANDAL AGAIN

"Christian Scientists" in Trouble Now with the Australians.

HAD PROSPERED FOR A SEASON

Doctrines Brought Many Converts and Much Wealth There, and They Built a "Temple of Truth."

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Aug. 28.—Few there are in New York who will not remember a scandal in that city about the middle of the year 1889. At that period there resided at 13 West Forty-second Street John J. T Plunkett and his wife.

They carried on between them a periodical called The International Magazine of Christian Science, and instituted a class of disciples to whom they inculcated the truths of their creed, which consisted of free love and condemnation of the marriage system as a sacrament of the Church or as a civil contract.

There came along from the Western States of the Union about February of that year an individual of engaging manners calling himself A. Bentley Worthington. This was only one of about a dozen aliases which he is said to have assumed in various parts of the States, his real name being Samuel Oakley Crawford, born in Saugerties, N. Y., in 1848. Crawford became a disciple of the Plunketts, and Mrs. Plunkett and he grew so devoted to each other after a few months' acquaintance that one day in 1889 Mrs. Plunkett informed her husband, to whom she had been married in Massachusetts twenty years previously, that she was not meant for him, but for Worthington, by which name he was then known to the Plunketts.

Mr. Plunkett appears to have received this intimation of preference for his rival with a complaisancy the amount of which was for was it not in accordance with his own and his wife's teaching to their class in West Forty-second Street?

HUSBAND MOVED OUT.

In fact, in accordance with the doctrines of their Christian Science—of which Worthington was a disciple, of course—he took the announcement in good part, and simply told her that, as she did not love him any more but preferred Mr. Worthington's company to his own, he would give her up and leave his rival in charge of his home. Plunkett was as good as his word, packed his trunks and his books, hired an express wagon, and had his earthly possessions transferred to his new home at 125 West Forty-second Street, while simultaneously with Plunkett's retrograde movement Worthington had his trunk and that box conveyed to the Plunkett homestead at No. 13.

A few days later Mrs. Plunkett and Worthington sent their friends and told them what had taken place. "There was no need of a marriage ceremony," argued the couple, and Worthington introduced Mrs. Plunkett as his wife, and before the assembled disciples Worthington pronounced a declaration of union and the company dispersed.

For some time afterward Mrs. Plunkett and Worthington continued to reside at 13 West Forty-second Street, which they designated the Temple of Christian Science, and where they jointly conducted The International Magazine. Plunkett subsequently sued for an absolute divorce, but whether he succeeded in obtaining one or not, I am not certain. Neither is your Australasian correspondent aware how long Worthington and Mrs. Plunkett continued to reside in West Forty-second Street, but this he does know, that in the early nineties—somewhere about 1893—they dropped as if from the clouds into the New Zealand City of Christchurch, a place of nearly 50,000 inhabitants.

There Worthington immediately began to preach the doctrines of Christian Science, and was ably assisted in his mission by Mrs. Plunkett. Soon they gathered round them a considerable congregation; money poured into their coffers from well-to-do converts of both sexes, and in a short time after their advent to Christchurch sufficient coin was forthcoming to erect a spacious and gorgeously furnished edifice, called the Temple of Truth, as well as a costly residence for Mr. and Mrs. Worthington, no suspicion being raised at this time concerning their marital relationship to each other.

The Worthingtons and the Temple of Truth prospered, and the new religion "caught on." Many a domestic hearth was shattered by the conversion in some instances of wives and in others of husbands; the sect—since from orthodox churches increased weekly until the promulgation of free-love ideas scandalized what was originally devised as a settlement exclusively for persons of the Anglican Communion.

THE BUBBLE BURST.

Other congregations besides those belonging to the Church of England discovered that inroads were being made upon their membership through the attractions at the Temple of Truth, and then it was that steps were taken to ascertain who the Worthingtons really were. Dr. Hosking, a Wesleyan Methodist divine, communicated with people in America, and copious and startling details came back, which alleged that all his life through Worthington—or Crawford really—had been an adventurer of the most pronounced type, and alleged that he had in various parts of the States, under different assumed names, contracted as many as nine bigamous marriages.

All these details Dr. Hosking published in the form of a pamphlet, and challenged Worthington to bring an action of libel against him if he dared. But Worthington did not institute proceedings either by criminal or civil process, as he could have done, if so disposed, under the New Zealand libel law, and the pamphlet was left to Rank's work.

Of course it burst the Worthington bubble most effectually; the congregation realized how they had been deceived, and the Temple of Truth and the pastor's residence were disposed of to the highest bidder as soon as the Trustees could oust Worthington from possession.

But some time prior to this "exposé" Worthington's alleged undue attentions to several of his female students of truth, as they were called, had aroused the jealousy of Mrs. Plunkett, and she separated from him. Under the name of Sister Magdala she continued her teachings of Christian Science among those of the students who sided with her in her separation from Worthington.

LEFT THE TOWN.

As to Worthington, of course when the alleged history of his American career reached Christ Church, he had to clear out, and the next that was heard of him was from Tasmania, where his efforts to establish another Temple of Truth were unsuccessful.

He returned to Christ Church about a year ago. The place was "made so hot" for him, however, that he had to get police protection to save him from rough treatment, and eventually the authorities gave him a hint that if he desired to save his life the best thing for him to do was to clear out. He immediately acted upon that suggestion, and now he is in Melbourne in his old rôle of Christian Science teacher and apostle of a new religion to the antipodes.

The Melbourne Age, however, is in possession of all the allegations concerning him, and that powerful journal is on the eve of publishing them in a way that will rid the community of him in quick time just as he had been hunted out of Christ Church.

It was hoped that some of the women whom he is said to have deceived into bigamous marriages with him in America would have come over and accused him, but evidently none of them care to court the notoriety. As for Mrs. Plunkett, she is at present residing in Madras Street, Christ Church, under the name of Sister Magdala, and her two children, Paul and Pearl, are also in that city. A deceased American millionaire named Field took such an interest in the boy Paul and his mother as to leave her a life policy of $8,000, and the bequest was the subject of litigation in the American courts, but I fancy Mrs. Plunkett succeeded in getting the money.

I saw Mrs. Plunkett some time ago, and in early years and even in middle age she must have been an uncommonly handsome and attractive woman. Her hair is now very gray, but her graceful figure and stateliness of carriage are still those of comparative youthfulness, and impart to her an attractive personality far beyond that of the ordinary run of womankind.

"SCIENTIST'S" CAREER HERE.

Divorce Suit Made Known a Shocking State of Morals.

The Plunkett Christian Science episode startled and disgusted non-believers in New York ten years ago.

Mrs. Mary Hodgkins Plunkett told her husband and business associate, Dr. John J. T. Plunkett, of her intention to leave him for another. Report had it that he acquiesced in the plan of affinity with a man named Worthington, and even offered to go to the Pacific Coast to enable her to secure a legal separation. Instead of doing this, however, he set up a rival Christian Science establishment in West Forty-second Street and sued Mrs. Plunkett for absolute divorce. The District Attorney had found no legal basis for action against the woman and Worthington.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien appointed William J. Fanning referee in Plunkett's suit, and Dec. 2, 1889, Justice Patterson signed a decree giving the plaintiff the relief sought. Worthington and the woman had disappeared from 13 West Forty-second Street early in September, 1889, and the report was current that they were on their way to Melbourne, Australia. Another report was that the injured husband had cast his fortunes with them.

The divorce proceedings brought out the fact that on May 9, 1889, the day after the ceremony with Worthington, Mrs. Plunkett, who signed herself Mary H. Worthington, wrote this letter to a woman friend:

Well, darling, it is over. My class closed yesterday. At 8 o'clock last evening, in the presence of Almighty God and a few chosen friends, I took to be my husband, forever and forever, the one who has in all the past eternities been such because God made him so, and promised by His divine assistance to be a loving and faithful wife. To-day I am the happiest wife in all the world.

NEW AUSTRIAN CABINET FORMED

Count Clary Announces the Assignment of Portfolios.

VIENNA, Oct. 1.—Count Clary, who was intrusted by Emperor Francis Joseph with the task of forming a Cabinet to succeed that of Count Thun-Hohenstein, which resigned last week, has made the following assignment of portfolios:

President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture—Count Clary.
Minister of the Interior—Herr Kerber.
Minister of Railways—Dr. H. von Wittek.
Minister of National Defense—Count Welsersheim.
Minister of Justice—Herr Kindinger.
Minister of Finance—Baron von Kolbensteiner.
Minister of Education—Dr. W. von Hartel.

GERMAN LAND TENURE IN CHINA

Henry George's Theory Put into Practice at Kiao-Chau.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.—Poultney Bigelow, one of the delegates to the International Geographical Congress, now in session here, recently visited Kiao-Chau, Shan-tung, China, on behalf of the American Geographical Society, and there discovered an economic fact which the German press has hitherto ignored.

The German Government had put into practice at Kiao-Chau the land theory of Henry George, having expropriated before the German seizure all the Chinese land owners. The Germans now sell the use of the land to European settlers and business men, with reversion every three years. Prices are cheap, Mr. Bigelow says.

On inquiry in official quarters, it is learned that the German Government has made a similar application of George's land theory in New Guinea.

The Nile Extremely Low.

CAIRO, Oct. 1.—Reports received here from various points show that the Nile is now at the lowest point of which there is any record. Two hundred and six thousand acres are hopelessly beyond irrigation, and the river is still falling.

Burial of India's Storm Victims.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 1.—Fifty bodies have been recovered at Phoel Bazaar, one of the centres of the recent earthquakes, floods, and landslides. The terrible stench of decomposition has checked further search for the present. A burial service was held where the children of the Methodist missionary are supposed to be entombed.

Spanish War Minister's Attitude.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—Lieut. Gen. Azcarraga, the new Minister of War, declines to pledge himself to any definite reduction in the military budget. He asserts that he will effect such reductions as are practicable, but not to the extent of impairing the national defense.

Queensland Votes for Federation.

BRISBANE, Oct. 1.—The referendum in Queensland on the project of Australian federation has been completed. The votes cast in favor of the scheme were 38,488, against 30,996 in opposition.

Lord Somers Dead.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Philip Reginald Cocks, Baron Somers, died to-day in his eighty-fifth year.

The fifth Lord Somers was descended from the celebrated Charles Cocks, member of seven Parliaments, who was afterward Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. His grandson became a peer in 1784. The late Baron was born at Burcombe, Wiltshire, in 1815. He was the second son of Col. Philip James Cocks, who was a third son of the first Baron, but a number of deaths made Philip Reginald the heir, and he succeeded his cousin in 1883. He married in 1859 Miss Camilla Newton, daughter of a Somersetshire clergyman, but had no children, and the title and estates go to his great-nephew, Arthur Cocks, a minor.

CRUISER NEW ORLEANS HERE.

Accident Delayed Her Arrival in Time for the Naval Parade—Tiresome Job at Santo Domingo.

The United States cruiser New Orleans, under command of Capt. Edwin Longnecker, arrived here yesterday afternoon and anchored just south of the Chicago in the North River. She came from Santo Domingo, where she has been for nearly two months awaiting the result of the revolution which occurred there upon the assassination of President Heureaux.

She left Santo Domingo on the morning of Sept. 25 and was running at full speed in order to get here in time to report to Rear Admiral Sampson and take part in the Dewey naval parade. When two days out two of her boiler heads blew out and reduced her speed to a little over five miles an hour.

The officers of the cruiser were not inclined last night to talk about the accident to her boilers, but it was learned that the New Orleans is in a very crippled condition. She may be ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs.

The boilers were in bad shape when she left Newport Aug. 3 for Santo Domingo City, and after lying on the coast of Santo Domingo for nearly two months unused, they became worse and could not stand the strain of running at high pressure. Just before they blew out the cruiser made excellent time and but for the accident would have been here in time to take part in the parade.

The trip was rather uneventful, as the revolution had subsided before the New Orleans and the Machias arrived off Santo Domingo. The officers saw very little of the uprising or the insurgents. The day after the cruiser anchored off Santo Domingo City a few of the officers were sent ashore, and they witnessed the novel sight of the insurgents taking peaceful possession of a desolate looking place, which was practically deserted.

The insurgent army was quite picturesque but decidedly feeble in appearance. It was composed almost entirely of negroes of various shades and sizes. The arms carried by the men were equally various and odd. Some were armed with modern rifles, but most of them carried only machetes. They were all mounted on small mules or horses, which had been ridden for many miles and they were a sorry looking collection of cavalry when they were lined up at the formal transfer of the city.

Not a gun was fired, and after the ceremony the insurgents took possession of the drinking places and made a merry night of it without cost. The next day a little order was restored and the provisional Government proceeded to run along comparatively smooth.

The officers of the cruiser found little to do, as they were not appealed to in any way by the American citizens residing in Santo Domingo. The men were not allowed ashore, as the water of the city is known to be unhealthy and bad for foreigners. Before orders came to return to the United States the men were heartily sick of their job.

Brothers Are Grade-Crossing Victims.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—William B. and James Perry, brothers, of Wilton, while driving over a grade crossing to-day, were struck by a Delaware and Hudson train and fatally injured.

MANCINELLI'S NEW OPERA.

The Conductor Admits That He is Composing One—Arrival of Maurice Grau.

Mancinelli is composing a new opera. The genial and modest conductor, who arrived on the New York on Saturday, owned the soft impeachment last night—hesitatingly and blusningly—when cornered with the direct question thrice repeated. Hitherto he had carefully guarded the secret, even from his friends. The success of his last opera, "Hero and Leander," impelled him to court the Muse again in his rare spare moments.

He has not made much progress with it yet, having been too busy with other matters, and for this reason, he explained, had said nothing about it. "I shall work at it whenever I get a chance, and hope to have it finished in time for next season," he said. "It is a two-act opera and its title is "Paolo e Francesca." It is drawn from Dante's "Inferno," the author of the libretto being the poet Colautti. The poem is very fine, quite Dantesque, in fact, and would inspire any composer.

Colautti is an ardent worshipper at the shrine of Dante. In this his latest work he displays not only the immortal master's influence, but something of his genius also."

Another new Italian opera that will soon be heard is "La Tosca," the music of which is being composed by Puccini, the composer of "La Boheme." The libretto, which, as the title implies, is based upon Daudet's famous novel, is by Illica and Giacosa.

Puccini expects to have the work finished by the end of December, and in that event it will be produced in Rome in January. The new opera is being looked forward to with great interest by the musical world in Italy, especially in view of the disappointment caused by Mascagni's "Iris," which did not come up to expectation.

Father Perosi, the prolific composer of sacred works, who has practically set the whole Bible to music, and whose oratorio "The Transfiguration" was given here last year, is understood to be busy at another oratorio. "The Nativity," which was given for the first time a few weeks ago at Como, has fallen absolutely flat.

"Father Perosi," observed Mancinelli, "is a young man of great talent, but he has been much overestimated. The trouble with him is that he composes too much."

Signor Mancinelli spent a week in Munich with Maurice Grau, who, with Calvé and other members of his opera company, arrived on the French liner La Normandie, which anchored outside the bar last night.

"They were giving the Mozart cycle there," said he, "but we only heard 'Don Juan' and the 'Magic Flute.'

"Both of these will be given at the Metropolitan Opera House, and also 'The Marriage of Figaro.' I saw it announced that the whole Mozart cycle was to be produced here. That is not quite out of the question. It is possible that in addition to the operas mentioned, the 'Serraglio' and 'Cosi far tutte,' may be produced, but it is doubtful whether there will be time.

"The productions of 'Don Juan' and 'The Magic Flute' at Munich were magnificent, as far as the staging of the operas is concerned, but the singing was very poor. Mr. Grau is going to have the scenery of 'The Magic Flute' reproduced exactly as we saw it, and I can promise you that the production will be splendid, and not only from the point of view of the mise en scene.

"The cast will be a great one. It will comprise Mmes. Eames, Sembrich, Ternina, Schumann-Heink, Mantelli, Susan Adams, and Olitzka, and Saleza, Plançon, and Pini Corsi, a baritone comique, who has not been heard before in this country.

"Alvarez, the leading tenor of the Paris Grand Opera, who was heard in Boston and Philadelphia last year, but has never sung in New York, will take the rôles in which you are accustomed to see Jean de Reszke, as the latter is not coming. Alvarez has a splendid voice, and is a great favorite in England and France.

"A baritone new to metropolitan operagoers is Scotti who will make his début in "Don Juan." He met with considerable success at Covent Garden.

"There are not many singers of promise in Europe apart from those already known to the American public.

"In Italy there are a couple of tenors who may make a name for themselves. Caruso has distinguished himself so well at La Scala, at Milan, that he has been engaged to sing in St. Petersburg. Bonci, in the old Italian repertoire, is winning laurels at Naples. As regards the women singers there is no star in sight. There are many débutantes, but their beauty is all they have to recommend them."

OLGA NETHERSOLE ARRIVES.

Actress Not Inclined to Discuss the Costume She Will Wear in the First Act of "Sapho."

Miss Olga Nethersole was a passenger on the American liner New York, which arrived from Southampton early yesterday morning. She went to the Hotel St. Marc. When seen in the afternoon the English actress was wearing an enormous gold Dewey buckle at her waist, and declared that she was disgusted to have missed Saturday's parade. She wanted to know whether they were going to make the arch permanent, and then went on to speak about her own plans.

"I am going," she said, "to start rehearsals to-morrow in the Casino, which has been kindly lent to me by Mr. Lederer. But I am not going to open in New York until January. I am to appear at Powers's Theatre in Chicago on Oct. 16 in Pinero's 'The Profligate.'

"About three weeks after that the pièce de résistance of my American tour will be produced at the same theatre. It is a dramatization of Daudet's 'Sapho' by Clyde Fitch, and I hope great things of it. I shall open here on Jan. 22 at Wallack's Theatre in this play.

"Daudet's book has been very closely adhered to. I have been working on it for four years, and Mr. Fitch undertook the dramatization at my request. I may have even tried to keep as closely as possible to the costumes in the famous French edition."

"Will you wear that, —er, remarkable costume in the first act?" was asked, "that is to say, will you wear it the same way?"

"I shall have two leading men," replied Miss Nethersole, "Hamilton Revelle and John Glendining. You know Rejane appeared in 'Sapho' in Vaudevilles in Paris and scored a great hit. It has never been acted in English, and I am doing my level best to make it a success."

"But what about the costume in the first act?"

"There will also be Fred Thorne and Nellie Thorne, who made a great hit here some seasons ago with Mr. Hare. Can you tell me if 'La Dame de Chez Maxim' has been a success here?"

"Yes. It has done very well, but what about the—"

"Now, do you know, I've brought a lot of beautiful dresses over with me. I think so much rests with costume, you know. It ought to be part of a part. You know what I mean. I never know what I am going to wear until I have been rehearsing some time. Then if grows on me.

"Now, for that first act there are four dresses which I have to choose from. One Mr. Fitch wants me to wear, and I had it made because he wanted it. Another Mr. Mayer prefers. Another my brother thinks best, and the fourth I like myself."

"And which is the one you think you will wear?"

"I have not made up my mind yet."

PEOPLE'S SINGING CLASSES.

Elementary Instruction Under Mr. Damrosch's Direction Now in Progress.

The elementary classes of the People's Singing Classes in Manhattan and the Bronx under direction of Frank Damrosch were opened yesterday afternoon for the season. About 100 new pupils assembled in Beethoven Hall in Fifth Street, near the Bowery, and began their musical education under the management of Miss Elizabeth Blair by singing the scale over and over again. The other classes were opened at the University Settlement at 184 Eldridge Street, at Lenox Hall at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, at Friendly Aid Hall at 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, at the Turn Verein 305 West Fifty-fourth Street; at Maennerchor Hall, 203 East Fifty-sixth Street; at Brady's Academy, Amsterdam Avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, and at the Harlem Arcade, 209 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

The advanced classes will begin their practice on Sunday afternoon next, one in Cooper Union, and the other in Majestic Hall, at 125 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Books of the Season—Next Saturday's Lists.

Next Saturday, Oct. 7, will appear the special Autumn number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART. It will comprise thirty-two pages, or twice the number in the regular issue. It is believed that the lists of Autumn and holiday books will be the most exhaustive anywhere printed, and that the introductory essay on the kinds of books one likes to read and ought to read in the longer evenings now at hand will be to their liking; while the interviews with publishers will be well worth their attention. The mass of other material pertaining to books and art will be considerably greater than the amount printed in an ordinary sixteen-page number. On Oct. 7 THE SATURDAY REVIEW completes its third year.—Adv.

CHARLES A. HINCKLEY CAUGHT.

Charged with Having Stolen $97,000 from the West Side Bank Fifteen Years Ago.

After eluding the clutches of the law for fifteen years Charles A. Hinckley has been arrested at Princeton, in British Columbia, charged with the stealing of some $97,000 from the West Side Bank of this city. The officers of the bank have spent thousands of dollars in trying to hunt him down, and got their first clue two years ago.

Hinckley was paying teller of the West Side Bank, which is a State institution, at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, having held that position for about fifteen years, since the opening of the bank, when he suddenly disappeared on May 14, 1884, the fact that $97,000 was missing being detected simultaneously with the knowledge of his absence. He had previously been thoroughly trusted, and his reputation in all respects was good. The then cashier, Mr. Dobler, had suspected Hinckley for some time, however, and after the loss of the money was discovered recalled that a few hours before Hinckley left the bank for good he said to him: "Well, Dobler, you can thank God for one thing. You are an honest man."

The bank had a capital of $200,000. George Moore, the then President, and the Board of Directors issued a statement over a week later, when the defalcation became publicly known, saying that this capital was unimpaired, and that after the amount of the loss had been charged off there was over $100,000 surplus, not counting Hinckley's bond of $10,000, furnished by a surety company. There was at first a slight run on the bank, but confidence in its soundness was soon restored.

Hinckley lived at this time in a house at 60 East Sixty-first Street, said to be owned by a Mr. Macey, some relative of his wife's. His income as paying teller was $8,500. It was eventually discovered that he had been speculating in corn or stocks with George L. Seney and had lost money. He had had a vacation not six months before he left, and while he was away on the vacation the man who took his place found his accounts perfectly straight. Hinckley left his wife in their home when he disappeared, and she professed ignorance of his whereabouts. Finally she, too, dropped out of sight.

Since then two Presidents of the bank have died, but each has handed down the duty of capturing Hinckley to his successor. Christian F. Tietjen, now the President, took up the task and when, two years ago, a rumor reached him that Hinckley had come to New York to bury his wife in Woodlawn Cemetery he told the bank's attorney, Frederick A. Camp, of the matter. The latter, with his father, Amzi L. Camp, formerly a Director of the bank, went to the Board of Health, got a record of burials at Woodlawn, and found that on the day Mrs. Hinckley was said to have been buried there the burial had taken place of a Mrs. Macey, whose body came from Jersey City. Hinckley's wife had been a widow when she married him, and the Camps thought that her name had been Mrs. Macey.

The Camps traced the body from Jersey City to Cleveland, and found the hotel where "Mrs. Macey" had died. Her husband and she had registered there as Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Morris. The clerk remembered Morris, and his description of him fitted Hinckley. The Camps cut the signature from the register, brought it to the city, and handwriting experts identified it as that of Hinckley. The Camps succeeded in tracing Hinckley to Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and thence to Rat Portage, Ontario, and there found that he had become Vice President of the Columbia Town-Site Company in British Columbia, and was located in Princeton, B. C.

Theodore M. Bertine, cashier of the bank, and F. A. Camp have gone to Princeton and positively identified Morris as Hinckley. Steps have already been taken for his extradition, and he will be brought here for trial.

BRYAN GOES TO TEXAS.

After Campaigning There Will Leave for Kentucky and Ohio.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 1.—Col. William J. Bryan has gone to Texas to continue the campaign. He thought at first that he would rest here a day or so, but urgent telegrams caused him to change his mind, and early this morning he left for Dallas. After leaving there he delivers several speeches.

Then he will come North and make three or four speeches in Iowa. From that point he jumps into Kentucky, and promises to become a considerable factor in the fight between the two wings of the party in that State.

On this point Mr. Bryan has not made up his mind without mature reflection. He has received a large number of letters from both sides, the Brown men urging that as neither side opposes Mr. Bryan he should refrain from mentioning the local difficulties there, while the Goebel men insist that since their man is the regular nominee and Mr. Bryan is a regular adherent to the principles of Democracy, he is in honor and in principle bound to take sides with the Goebel faction if he visits Kentucky.

Mr. Bryan decided that he was in right bound to defend and promote the interests of the regular nominee, and in spite of the division of opinion among his friends in Nebraska as to the policy of the move, he will take sides in the Kentucky fight and make some warm speeches in favor of Goebel.

But Mr. Bryan is not through with the campaign in Nebraska. The last thing he said before he left for Texas was that he would get back to Nebraska for two weeks more fighting late in the campaign.

The dates are already set here. He will start at Stromsburg, Oct. 24.

From Kentucky Mr. Bryan goes over into Ohio to fight for McLean. The reports that he will not do much to help McLean because he sees in the Ohio man a possible opponent in the Presidential campaign are not accepted seriously by Mr. Bryan's friends here. Mr. Bryan ridiculed the idea when he heard of it, but refused to dignify it with a denial.

RIOT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Supernumeraries in the "White Squadron" Refuse Reduced Pay.

A small-sized riot occurred at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday night after the performance of "The White Squadron" through the refusal of the manager of the "supers" to pay them the price which the latter claim was agreed upon. Fifty men in sailor's garb stormed the office of their employer, Harry W. Reid, and caused such an uproar that the police had to be called in to clear the building. William Kline, the night watchman, in attempting to quell the tumult, was hurt so badly that he had to be taken home in a carriage.

About 100 men had been engaged to appear in a "Congress of Navies." Russian, German, Italian, and Spanish crews were to be represented with their respective Admirals, to be followed by fifty tars from the various United States warships. According to one of the "supers" Mr. Reid agreed to pay the men 25 cents for each rehearsal and 50 cents for the performance. "We attended three of the rehearsals," said a "super," yesterday, and then went on for the performance.

"We all expected to receive $1.25 for our services. What was our surprise, then, when Mr. Reid offered us 25 cents each. Of course we raised a storm, and then he said he would give us 40 cents and not a cent more. Mr. Reid then managed to slip out through a back door and we've been looking for him ever since."

Mr. Reid started to walk through the door at the stage entrance of the Opera House yesterday afternoon and was met by the day watchman, who told him Mr. Sanger had given orders not to admit him to the house. When seen by a reporter outside the Opera House he denied that he was to blame for the row. He said:

"These men didn't turn up until the last moment. If they had kept their part of the contract they would have got their full pay, but I wasn't going to lose money because they weren't on hand."

Y. M. C. A. Branch Opening.

The Autumn opening of the West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 316, 318, and 320 West Fifty-seventh Street, will be marked by special exercises in the auditorium of the new building to-day. All departments of its work open during this week. There are afternoon and evening classes in physical culture, also evening classes in fourteen lines of study, including languages and commercial and scientific subjects. Large numbers of young men are now enrolling. The association presents an attractive forty-page illustrated prospectus to all interested in its work. The exercises to-day are open to the public.

WILL DISCUSS COMMERCE.

Delegates from the British Colonies in Australasia Arrive Here on Their Way to Philadelphia.

A number of delegates from the British colonies in Australasia to the Commercial Congress, which opens in Philadelphia on Oct. 10, arrived yesterday morning on the American liner New York, and went to the Waldorf-Astoria. They included Lieut. Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, the agent general in London for Victoria and Tasmania, and formerly Director of Works of the English Navy, Inspector General of Fortifications, and Minister of Public Works in India; Sir Horace Tozer, K. C., M. G., Agent General for Queensland in London, and William Pember Reeves, Agent General for New Zealand in London. Albert Graham Berry, nephew of Sir Graham Berry, and formerly Premier of Victoria, is the Secretary of the delegation.

All the delegates were greatly disappointed at arriving too late to witness the Dewey celebration. Especially so was Sir Andrew Clarke, who knows Admiral Dewey personally, and expected to be here in time to see the land parade. "I shall call on the Admiral as soon as I can," said Sir Andrew.

"I knew him when he was a devil-may-care middie in the Mediterranean. I am very glad to have an opportunity of meeting him again, but I certainly think he ought to have been left in the Philippines until peace is restored there. He understands the situation and is a splendid diplomatist."

Mr. Reeves, who is accompanied by Mrs. Reeves and their daughter, was formerly Minister of Labor in New Zealand. While holding that office he introduced the Compulsory Arbitration bill for labor troubles, which was enacted, and since the passing of which, five years ago, there have been no strikes or other labor disturbances in the colony.

"Disputes between capital and labor," said Mr. Reeves, "are arbitrated in New Zealand, and barbarous methods of settling them are now unknown. The arbitrators consist of tribunals in each department, of which there are several. Appeal may be made from their decisions to the Central Tribunal. I am going to speak upon this subject at the Cooper Union, and am also to read a paper on capital and labor and arbitration before the Twentieth Century Club, in Boston."

After the delegates have finished their work at the Philadelphia Congress they will go to Canada, where they will confer with the Dominion Government with regard to the proposed Pacific cable. This project has been nearly arranged, Mr. Reeves said, there only remaining a slight difference of opinion as to the proportion of the expense to be borne by the colonies and Great Britain. The cable will connect England, Canada, New Zealand, Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia.

Sir Horace Tozer is accompanied by Lady Tozer. He said that the sending of the British Colonial delegates to Philadelphia was an indication of the steadily increasing pleasantness of commercial and social relations between the British Empire and the United States.

Another member of the party is Dr. John Alexander Cockburn, Agent General for South Australia in London. He was Premier of South Australia in 1889 and 1890, and has been a member of several Cabinets. He will read a paper before the Philadelphia Congress on the products of South Australia.

When the Health Inspector boarded the New York all the British Colonial delegates were eager in their inquiries as to whether war had yet broken out between Great Britain and the Transvaal. When informed that hostilities had not been begun they were much gratified, and later, at the hotel, seemed of the general opinion that the dispute would be settled amicably, but only after England had continued to pour troops into South Africa.

HISTORY OF THE SOUTH.

Limestone College Will Devote Attention to Southern Lore.

GAFFNEY, S. C., Oct. 1.—The Trustees of Limestone College have determined to establish as a feature of their institution a department of history, in which, without neglecting other branches of the subject, particular attention will be paid to the history of the Southern States.

It is proposed to make Limestone College a centre of historical investigation. A large historical library is being rapidly provided, arrangements have been made to secure instruction of the highest character by men trained in university methods of original research, and the fruits of the studies made both by professors and graduate students will be published by the college in a series of historic monographs.

A beautiful hall of history will be erected for this department, which will be called the Winnie Davis School of History. The managers of the institution believe that no tribute could be devised more acceptable to the daughter of the Confederacy.

President Lee David Lodge has laid the plan before Mrs. Jefferson Davis, and has received from her a full indorsement of the project. The matter will be pushed with vigor.

STEAMSHIP NEW YORK'S TRIP.

Promised Fight Between Two Admirers of a Woman Ended in Words.

The steamship New York of the American Line came up to her dock yesterday morning. She had 611 cabin and 249 steerage passengers.

On the way over some slight excitement was caused by the report that two of the passengers in the first cabin were apt to come to blows over a young woman to whom both were paying attention. It was said that one of the rivals told the young woman that the other admirer was a nobody, or something to that effect, and she, in turn, told the other man of it. He thereupon declared he'd make his traducer eat his words. That, however, was all that came of it.

The name of Capt. Ben Parker, skipper of Emperor William's yacht, the Meteor, does not appear on the list of the New York, and it was said he had not come on her, although it was cabled from Europe that he had sailed on her.

Among the New York's cabin passengers were Capt. G. L. Bearse, U. S. A., Ferrites, Vice Consul for Portugal at New York; Prof. James Harkness, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Randolph H. McKim, Count and Countess Herman de Pourtales, the Rev. A. G. Van Der Eerien, and Congressman E. F. Loud and his daughter, Miss Grace E. Loud. Mr. Loud went abroad some time ago to study the postal systems of Great Britain, Germany, and France.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John O'Brien.

John O'Brien, a retired banker and broker, and the oldest member of the New York Stock Exchange, died shortly after noon Saturday at his Summer residence, Inchiquin, in Newport. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of his death, but he had been an invalid for several years.

Mr. O'Brien was for many years a member of the firm of William & John O'Brien, which is said to be the oldest banking house in Wall Street. He was obliged to retire a few years ago on account of failing health and leave the conduct of the business in the hands of his brother, Joseph O'Brien.

His father, William C. O'Brien, commenced business in Wall Street in the early part of this century, and his five sons were all brought up in the "Street." The deceased was interested in several of the first street car lines operated in this city, and at one time was Treasurer of the Second Avenue Street Railway, and connected with many other financial institutions. It is said that he had accumulated a fortune of $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

Mr. O'Brien passed the fiftieth anniversary of his membership in the Stock Exchange Sept. 24, and at that time the Board of Governors and the members sent him a basket of flowers and their congratulations. He was actively interested in many Catholic charities, and was once Treasurer of St. Vincent's Hospital and also of the Foundling Asylum. He was a former Trustee of the Catholic Protectory.

He was not a member of any club. Although invited to join many he steadily declined. He shared the opinion of his brothers that their club was at home. A widow, two brothers, Joseph and Robert O'Brien, and two sisters, Miss Eliza O'Brien and Mrs. William Lumin, survive him. The widow is the mother of the Baroness Sellere of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph O'Brien, who had been staying at Long Branch, came up yesterday and passed on last night to Newport. Mr. O'Brien was very much affected by his brother's death. He said that the funeral arrangements had not yet been completed, but that the remains would be brought to this city and the funeral probably held from St. Patrick's Cathedral, where his brother had had a pew since its foundation.

Gen. A. J. Vaughn.

Gen. A. J. Vaughn, formerly of the Confederate Army, died yesterday in a sanitarium in Indianapolis, Ind., where he had gone from his home in Memphis to have an operation performed for cancer. He entered the Confederate service as a Captain in the Thirteenth Tennessee Volunteers, one of the regiments that made Cheatham's division. The regiment was mustered into service June 3, 1861, and on the following day he was made Lieutenant Colonel.

It was sent under Gen. Pillow into Southwest Missouri to prevent reinforcements being sent to Gen. Lyons, and then to join Cheatham's brigade at Hickman, Ky. After an artillery engagement with the Federal gunboats the regiment fought at Columbus, Ky., where the Federal forces were defeated. His commander, Col. Wright, was wounded and Vaughn succeeded him. Soon after he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General, and some time later was made Major General. He was idolized by his men. He was wounded several times, including the battles of Chickamauga and Peach Tree Creek, and at Dalton, Ga., he lost one of his legs. In the various battles in which he was engaged he had eight horses killed under him. On one occasion his men subscribed $3,000 for another horse.

After the war Gen. Vaughn entered politics in Tennessee, and was appointed Clerk of the Criminal Court in Memphis, which office he held for many years. He was resigned to the result of the war, and on one occasion said: "When we who wore the gray put away forever the musket and sword, we did so in sorrow, but not in malice or hate. And I am sure, when one of the old regiment lingers on this side of the dark river he accepts in good faith the terms of his parole and is a peaceful and faithful citizen of the United States."

Capt. Francis J. Burke, Jr.

The funeral of Capt. Francis J. Burke, Jr., of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, will be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning at St. Joseph's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue. Solemn requiem high mass will be sung and the interment will be in Calvary.

Capt. Burke died Saturday in his home, 316 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, the result of an accidental shooting while cleaning his revolver on Friday. The bullet went through his right lung and lodged in his shoulder, causing death in about twenty-four hours.

Capt. Burke was thirty-five years old. For several years he was a member of the Seventh Regiment, and when war broke out with Spain he was a Corporal in the organization. He resigned to accept a First Lieutenant's commission in the Twelfth Regiment and went with that command to Chickamauga, where he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. When his regiment was transferred to Lexington he went with it and was there stricken with typhoid fever.

When he returned to his regiment he was elected Captain of Company D. He next went to Cuba, where Brig. Gen. Sanger appointed him Provost Marshal at Matanzas. He returned home last April and resumed his position in the Public Stores as lawyer and examiner.

Capt. Burke was a member of the Catholic Club, the New York Athletic Club, the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment, and was an ex-President and Captain of the Union Boat Club.

Obituary Notes.

DR. H. C. CUNNEELEY, Health Warden of Hoboken, died yesterday morning at his home, 835 Garden Street, that city. He was twenty-eight years of age. Dr. Cunneeley was born in Hoboken and was well known there. The funeral will take place to-morrow at the Church of Our Lady of Grace.

M. HARRY GOODIN, manager and principal owner of the Bingham House of Philadelphia, died there yesterday. Mr. Goodin was thirty-eight years of age, and was well known among traveling men throughout the country. He was a son of the late Michael H. Goodin, the one-time well-known horseman and hotel proprietor.

Major JOHN G. CRESS, a native of Augusta, Ga., but for thirty years past a resident of Rockbridge County, Va., died suddenly yesterday at his home, near Buenavista. He was one of the wealthiest and most prominent citizens of the county

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank — 270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000 — 9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. — 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank — 320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank — 49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company — 30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company — CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000. — ST. PAUL B'LD'G. — 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 SHARES and UPWARD, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16
WHEAT 1,000 bushels and upward, on moderate margin. Com. 1-16.
ACCOUNTS RECEIVED OF $100 & UPWARD.
Interest rates for carrying Stocks never to exceed 6% in any money market.
Branch Offices, 1,300 BROADWAY, Cor. 34th St. / 621 BROADWAY, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. / N. Y. Cotton Exchange. / Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

The Corn Exchange Bank,
William and Beaver Sts., New York.
WILLIAM A. NASH, President.
Capital and Surplus . . $3,000,000.00
Deposits 20,000,000.00
BRANCHES:
Broadway Branch, Broadway & Spring St. Hudson River Bank, 72d St & Columbus Ave. Astor Place Bank, Astor Place. Queens County Bank, Borough of Queens.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

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Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.
36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

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BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK,
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
BANKERS,
45 and 47 Wall St., N.Y. 89 State St., Boston.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Specialists in Investment Securities and monthly dividend paying Zinc Stocks.
Four % interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.
We do not buy or sell stocks on a margin. Accounts of investors solicited.
Write for List of Desirable Investments.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. DE KANTSTEIN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange,
30 West 23d St.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
DAILY MARKET LETTER ON APPLICATION.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

Geo. F. Dominick, Jr. Blair S. Williams. Lamont Dominick.
Dominick & Williams,
40 WALL ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Unlisted Securities a Specialty.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

Office of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company,
No. 32 Nassau Street, New York,
September 28, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the Plan of Reorganization of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, included in the organization of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company, and in its by-laws, drawings of preferred stock of the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company were duly had, at the office of the company, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, pursuant to resolutions of the Board of Directors, and that two thousand and forty-five (2,045) shares of the preferred stock were drawn for cancellation and thereby retired.

The shares drawn for retirement will be paid for at par at the company's office upon surrender of the certificates affected by the drawing, and new certificates for the remaining shares will be issued in exchange for the certificates so surrendered.

Particulars of the result of the drawing can be obtained on application.

F. S. ROLLINS, Assistant Secretary.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BICYCLE COMPANY

ISSUE OF $10,000,000

5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND GOLD DEBENTURES

IN BONDS OF $1,000 EACH

Dated September 1, 1899 **Due September 1, 1919**

but redeemable at the rate of $250,000 per annum at 105

Principal and Interest are payable in GOLD COIN of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness. The Interest is payable in New York September 1st and March 1st, and the Principal may be registered.

REGISTRAR AND TRUSTEE

THE UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

This Company has been formed to take over the properties and business of forty-four manufacturers of bicycles and bicycle-parts, including most of the best-known concerns in the bicycle business, and comprising about **60 per cent.** of all the bicycle manufacturers of the United States and Canada.

Appraisals of the real estate and machinery, made by the American Appraisal Company, of Milwaukee, and of the quick assets, made by W. T. Simpson, Public Accountant, which are on file with the bankers, may be summarized, as follows:

ASSETS

Real Estate and Buildings	$3,997,385.67
Machinery, Tools, Etc.	5,884,624.77
Merchandise, Etc., on hand	7,493,486.46
Accounts and Notes Receivable, and Investments	5,631,715.19
Cash	1,176,582.50
	$24,183,744.59
LIABILITIES	1,893,594.13
NET ASSETS . . .	$22,290,150.46

from which it will be seen that the debentures COULD BE MORE THAN RETIRED BY THE QUICK ASSETS, and leave the real estate, buildings, machinery, and tools intact.

A statement of the business of these concerns, on file with the bankers, shows that they marketed—

during the year 1897	562,100	bicycles
" " 1898	661,232	"
" " 1899 (partly estimated)	841,642	"

the fiscal year of most of the companies ending between July 1st and August 1st.

EARNINGS

The following certificate of EARNINGS is on file with the bankers:

New York, Sept. 16th, 1899.

Messrs. BARING, MAGOUN & CO.:

Gentlemen:

After a careful examination of the accounts of the Factories forming the American Bicycle Company for the past four years, we hereby certify that the **net earnings** of the said Factories, after deducting all charges for Interest on Capital, and Depreciation on Machinery and Plant, have been as follows:

1895	$5,118,957.68
1896	7,763,460.39
1897	3,708,867.28
1898	3,328,884.77

We have also enquired into the Net Earnings of said Factories for the **present fiscal year**, and from these enquiries and the information furnished to us by the Manufacturers themselves, we estimate said **net earnings** at... **$3,983,634.32**

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) W. T. SIMPSON, Public Accountant;
Fellow Institute of Accounts, N. Y.

(Signed) RIDDELL & COMMON, Chartered Accountants.

The bankers have also on file a letter from President A. G. SPALDING and GEO. H. DAY (formerly Vice President Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford) in which they estimate an annual saving of **$1,400,000 IN EXPENSES ALONE** from this consolidation.

ORGANIZATION

Messrs. Alexander & Green have supervised the organization of the company and they have written the bankers, stating:

That the American Bicycle Company hasbeen organized as a corporation of the State of New Jersey, and its capital stock and debentures have been authorized and issued under their supervision as counsel;

That in their opinion the American Bicycle Company is organized in accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, with an issued capital of $80,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is to be 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock and $20,000,000 common stock;

That the title to the real estate acquired and to be acquired by the company has been examined by local counsel selected by them, and that the transfer of both real and personal property acquired by the American Bicycle Company has been and is to be made under their direction;

That the company is authorized by law and by consent of its stockholders and by action of its Directors to make an issue at the present time of $10,000,000 par value of debentures, and that these debentures when issued will be a valid, subsisting and enforcible obligation of the American Bicycle Company, according to their terms.

The terms of the debenture provide that in case the American Bicycle Company shall at any time hereafter execute any mortgage upon its property or franchise, to secure the payment of any bonds or debentures hereafter issued, the holders of these debentures shall be given the option of either exchanging their debentures for an equal amount, at par, of the bonds secured by said mortgage, or of declaring their debentures forthwith due, and receiving payment for same at 105 and accrued interest.

OFFICERS

A. G. SPALDING, President.

COL. GEO. H. POPE, Vice-President. A. L. GARFORD, Treasurer.

J. E. BROMLEY, 2d Vice-President. C. W. DICKERSON, Secretary.

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WILLIAM BARBOUR, of New York.
R. S. CRAWFORD of Hagerstown, Md.
A. FEATHERSTONE of Chicago.
GEO. W. YOUNG of U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co., New York.
GARDINER M. LANE of Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston.
GEO. F. CRANE of Baring, Magoun & Co., New York.

Application will be made to list these debentures upon the New York Stock Exchange. The form of the debentures can be seen at the office of the bankers and copies of the prospectus may be had upon application.

$3,700,000 of the Debentures having been sold, the undersigned offer the balance for public subscription at

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM SEPTEMBER 1st, 1899.

Payable as follows:

10 PER CENT. UPON APPLICATION
25 PER CENT. UPON ALLOTMENT
65 PER CENT. AND INTEREST ON OCTOBER 26TH, 1899

Subscription Books

will be opened on Thursday, October 5th, at ten o'clock, and closed on or before Friday, October 6th, at three o'clock.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription, or to allot a smaller amount than applied for, and to close the subscription books before the time above stated.

Negotiable scrip receipts will be issued pending the delivery of the definitive debentures.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street.

NEW YORK, September 29th, 1899.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

MORTON TRUST COMPANY

38 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, - $1,000,000
Surplus, - $1,500,000

Having taken over the business of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., this company is prepared to transact a general Banking and Trust Company business.

President . . . . LEVI P. MORTON.
Vice-President . . . E. J. BERWIND.
Second Vice-President . J. K. CORBIERE.
Secretary . . . . W. R. CROSS.

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Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - $3,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR. TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS subject to cheque or on certificate.

DRAFTS ON ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BOUGHT AND SOLD. COLLECTIONS MADE.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, AND COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED.

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LONDON BRANCH,
83 LOMBARD STREET, E. C.
Buys and sells exchange on the principal cities of the world, collects dividends and coupons without charge, issues travellers' and commercial letters of credit, receives and pays interest on deposits subject to cheque at sight or on notice, lends money on collaterals, deals in American and other investment securities, and offers its services as correspondent and financial agent to corporations, bankers, and merchants.

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CLYDESDALE BANK, Limited,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited,
PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

Solicitors,
FRESHFIELDS AND WILLIAMS.
London Committee,
ARTHUR JOHN FRASER, Chairman.
DONALD C. HALDEMAN.

North American Trust Company
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital.....$2,000,000
Surplus..... 1,000,000
Fiscal Agent for the United States in Cuba.
Fiscal Agent for the State of Washington.
OFFICERS.
Alvah Trowbridge . . President
Heman Dowd . . . . . Vice-President
S. L. Conklin . . . . . Secretary
F. C. Prest . . . . . Assistant Secretary
DIRECTORS.
Alvah Trowbridge, John G. Carlisle, Charlton T. Lewis, Samuel M. Jarvis, James B. Dill, Hugh Kelly, C. W. Drake, Luis Suarez Calban, Henry F. Shoemaker, Roland R. Conklin, Wager Swayne, James S. Kuhn, Arnold Marcus, S. L. Conklin, Heman Dowd.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
OFFICERS:
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RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
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EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CERTIFICATE OF ANNUAL DRAWING FOR CANCELLATION OF

PANAMA RAILROAD
Sinking Fund 6% Subsidy Bonds,

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1899.

This is to certify that at a drawing held this 7th day of September, 1899, in our presence, at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, the following one hundred and twenty-nine (129) Sinking Fund 6 per cent. Subsidy Bonds of the Panama Rail Road Company, viz.:

605	960	1326	1818	2322	2663
616	961	1340	1854	2333	2665
624	981	1344	1869	2364	2675
632	991	1371	1872	2396	2685
667	1006	1426	1897	2416	2691
672	1022	1476	1934	2439	2727
716	1025	1529	1967	2453	2728
748	1040	1539	1986	2479	2755
754	1047	1563	1997	2485	2767
755	1062	1578	2003	2535	2785
767	1070	1584	2029	2551	2809
772	1126	1588	2059	2559	2822
789	1134	1605	2119	2562	2839
794	1150	1618	2164	2572	2850
837	1151	1657	2173	2585	2858
844	1176	1658	2184	2614	2881
874	1224	1698	2227	2617	2898
887	1280	1714	2245	2619	2899
914	1301	1723	2253	2648	2945
917	1302	1748	2281	2655	2968
939	1317	1786	2282	2662	2983
957	1319	1808			

were designated for redemption at the office of the Panama Rail Road Company, at par on the 1st day of November, 1899, in accordance with the terms of the Sinking Fund Clause of the Trust Agreement between the Panama Rail Road Company and Messrs. G. S. Bowdoin and Geo. T. Bliss, Trustees, dated October 20, 1880.

INTEREST ON SAID BONDS WILL CEASE ON THE DAY NAMED FOR REDEMPTION.

SYLVESTER DEMING, Treasurer.
E. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

REORGANIZATION OF THE

Wisconsin Central System.

Notice is hereby given that, on and after October 4th, 1899, holders of Certificates representing Stocks and Securities of the Companies forming the Wisconsin Central System deposited under the Plan of Reorganization, dated April 10th, 1899, may receive the new Securities and cash to which they are entitled upon presentation of such Reorganization Certificates at the office of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, No. 45 Wall Street, New York.

Each holder must deliver to the Trust Company the Reorganization Certificates held by him properly scheduled, and give information for filling out the new Certificates. Not more than 100 schedules will be received on any day, and the new Securities and cash will be ready the following business day.

The new Bonds are for $1,000 each, and the new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Scrip will not be issued for fractional amounts, but holders entitled to fractions may, on terms to be arranged, either sell their rights thereto, or purchase such amounts as may be required to complete an entire Bond or Share.

Holders forwarding Reorganization Certificates must furnish names and addresses for registration of the Shares, and state whether they desire to buy or sell fractions. They should also state whether they desire the new Securities sent by express, at their expense, or by registered mail.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Reorganization Managers.
New York, September 27th, 1899.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.

THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.
COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

Cuba.
Drafts and letters of credit issued and collections made on all Cuban points.
Agency Merchants' Bank of Halifax,
16 Exchange Place, N. Y.
Havana, Cuba, 25 Obrapia.

The Greenwich Savings Bank.
246-248 Sixth Ave., cor. 16th St.
Extraordinary Holidays, 1899.
September 29th and 30th, 1899, being legal holidays, and October 1st being a Sunday, this Bank will allow Monday next, October 2d, for deposits to bear interest as of October 1st.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

DIVIDENDS.

Hocking Valley Railway Company,
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 25, 1899.
Interest on the following bonds, when and as payable, will hereafter be paid at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 22 Wall Street, New York:
First Mortgage 4½ extended bonds of The Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
Second Mortgage 7% bonds of The Columbus & Toledo Railroad Company.
First Mortgage 7% bonds of The Ohio & West Virginia Railway Company.
First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% bonds of The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899. C. F COX, Treasurer.

The Gallatin National Bank
of the City of New York.
The 134th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
New York, September 27, 1899.
The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after October 6th, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Cashier.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after October 2d, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, September 22d, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street,
New York.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN OCTOBER ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 1ST, 1899, AS FOLLOWS:

Bellaire, Bridgeport & Martins Ferry St. Ry.
Cayadutta Electric R. R. Co.
Chippewa Falls Water Works Co.
Corry Water Supply Co
Consumers' Gas Co. Debentures.
Commercial Cable Co.
County of St. Louis.
Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. Co., Mt. Vernon, Sullivan Co., Coal and 1st General Mortgage.
Elmira Water Co.
Jefferson City, Mo., Water Works Co.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Kearney City Water Co., Neb., 1st Mtge.
Keokuk Water Co., Cons'd Mtge.
Marinette City Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Menomonie Water Co., 1st Mtge.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Extension Mortgage.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Car Trust "R" and "Q."
Newark, Ohio, Water Works 1st Mtge.
New Philadelphia Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Pelham Park R. R. Co.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R'y Co. 4½ per cent., series "A" and "B."
Phoenix Powder Manufacturing Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Terminal R'y Co.
St. Paul City R'y Co.
Victoria, Texas, City of DUE OCTOBER 2, 1899.
Hornellsville Water Co. DUE OCTOBER 15, 1899.
Baraboo Water Works Co.
Escanaba Water Works Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

Anacortes, Wash., School District No. 18.
Centreville, Ia., Independent School District.
Charleston, Ill., Refunding Water.
Chehalis County, Wash., School District No. 29.
Coos County, Ore., School District No. 41.
Cowlitz County, Wash., School District No. 36.
Davison County, So. Dak., Refunding.
Dayton, Ia., Water Works.
Decatur, Ill., Refunding.
Forreston, Ill., Water Works.
Fort Dodge, Ia., Refunding Bond, 1898.
Galveston, Texas, General Indebtedness, Funding.
Greenville, Tenn., School, Series "A."
Jerseyville, Ill., Refunding.
King County, Wash., School District No. 50.
Knoxville, Tenn., Public Improvement; Market; School House.
Lee County, Ia., Refunding.
Lenox, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Lewis County, Wash., School District No. 19 (Winlock.)
Mason City, Ill., Water Works.
Menominee, Mich., Refunding.
Monmouth, Ill., Refunding Water.
Rock Island, Ill., Board of Education School District Refunding.
Salem, So. Dakota, Water Works.
Sandwich, Ill., Electric Light.
Spring Valley, Ill., Water Works.
Williamsburg, Ia., Water Works.
York, Nebr., School District No. 12 Refunding.
OCTOBER 2D, 1899.
Fergus Falls, Minn., Independent School District Refunding.
Sangamon, Ill., Board of Education School District No. 1, (Auburn School Building.)
OCTOBER 6TH, 1899.
La Moure, No. Dak., Town Hall.
OCTOBER 7TH, 1899.
Marion County, Ore., School District No. 24.
OCTOBER 15TH, 1899.
Bethany, Mo., Water Works.
Burleigh Co., No. Dak., Refunding.
Westport, Mo., Refunding School.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
Coupons due October 1, 1899, on the following bonds will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:
OCTOBER 1ST, 1899.

U. S. M. & T. Co., Series C	5s
L. I. R. R. Consolidated	5s
L. I. R. R. new Consolidated	4s
L. I. R. R. North Shore Branch	5s
N. Y. & Rockaway R. R. 1st	7s
N. Y., Brooklyn & Manhattan Beach	5s
City of Creston, Iowa	5s
Virginia Electric Company 1st	6s
Middletown Electric Light & Power Co.	6s
Buffalo Chute Co 1st	6s
Manaos Railway Company 1st	6s
Franklin County, Ohio, Bridge	4s
New Whatcom, Washington, Water	
Skagit County, Washington, Diking District No. 12.	
Kitsap County, Washington, S. D., Nos. 7, 10, 15, and 34.	
Tacoma, Washington, (Pierce County,) S. D. No. 10.	
Snohomish County, Washington, S. D., No. 24.	

CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Water Works	4½s
Per. Imp	4½s
Per. Imp. Rev. Fd.	4s
Bridge	4½s
Perm. Imp	4s
Water Works	4s

DUE OCTOBER 15TH, 1899.
CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

School	4s

DUE OCTOBER 22D, 1899.

City of Vancouver, Washington, Funding	6s

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT OFFICE OF

Farson, Leach & Company,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,
OCTOBER 1ST, 1898.

Aurora, Illinois, Sewer Improvement.
Bloomington, Illinois, School.
Cass County, Iowa, Funding.
Cheboygan, Michigan, Refunding Water.
Chehalis County, Washington School District 28.
Forest Home, Iowa, (Des Moines,) School District.
Hancock County, Iowa, Drainage.
Jonesboro, Indiana, School.
Kings Co., Washington, School District 9.
Kokomo, Indiana.
North Manchester, Indiana, Water.
Norwalk, Conn., Funding.
Sherman County, Oregon, School District 4.
South Bend, Indiana, Improvement.
OCTOBER 2ND, 1899.
Audubon, Iowa, Funding.
OCTOBER 9TH, 1899.
Veedersburg, Indiana, Funding.
OCTOBER 15TH, 1899.
Buchanan, Mich., Water Works.
OCTOBER 21ST, 1899.
Silver Bow County, Montana, School District 1.
OCTOBER 29TH, 1899.
Waukegan, Illinois, School District 3, Lake County.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
Coupons payable at our office, 66 Broadway October 1, 1899:
NEW YORK CITY.
Chase Granite Co. 1st 6s.
Genesee & Wyoming R. R. 1st 5s.
Grand River Coal and Coke Co. 1st 6s.
Halcyon Hotel Co. 2d 6s.
Islip, Union Free School Dist. No. 1 4s.
Manhattan Real Estate and Loan Co.
Monroe County Gas Co. 1st 6s.
Monroe County Gas Co. 1st Con. 6s.
N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5s.
Watkins, Village of, Reg. 4s.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE OCT. 1ST, 1899:
Alamogordo & Sacramento Mt. Ry. Co.
Central Ansonia Sugar Co.
Central Railway, Peoria.
City of Dallas, Tex., 6% Fdg. Bds.
Clay County, Minn.
Kans. City Cable Ry. Co. Cons.
Littletown Water, Power and Lt. Co.
Metropolitan Crosstown Ry. Co.
New London Gas & Elec. Co.
New Mexico Ry. & Coal Co.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie 2d Mtge.
Reform Club.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Terminal Warehouse Co.
Venice & Carondelet R. R.

ALLEGHENY & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Coupons of the First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds of this Company, maturing October 1, 1899, will be paid on or after October 2d at the Gallatin National Bank of New York.
C. O'D. ISELIN, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.
Coupons No. 6, due October 1st, 1899, from Milwaukee & Lake Winnebago Railroad, Manitowoc Division, 6% First Mortgage Divisional Gold Bonds, will be payable on and after October 2d, 1899, at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City.
Wisconsin Central Railway Company,
By GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.
New York, September 20th, 1899.

The Bradford, Bordell & Kinzua Railway Co.
New York, September 28th, 1899.
Coupons dated October 1st, 1899, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after October 2d next, by the Metropolitan Trust Company, No. 37 Wall St., New York City.
J. B. McGEORGE,
Secretary.

The Gramercy Sugar Company.
New Orleans, La., Sept. 26th, 1899.
Coupon No. 2 of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due October 1st, 1899, will be paid on and after September 26th, 1899, on presentation at the National Park Bank, 214-216 Broadway, New York City.
H. S. BELL, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y. City
THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 2D, 1899:
Bedford, Ind., Municipal 5½s.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. Registered 5s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s.
Dunkirk, Ind., Real Estate 6s.
Franklin, Ind., Mortgage 5s.
Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co. First Mortgage Unguaranteed 7s. First Mortgage Unguaranteed Ex-Land Grant 7s.
Grand Haven, Mich., Funding 5s.
Lawrenceburgh, Ind., Refunding 4½s.
Monroe County Ind., Funding 5½s, County 6s.
Pueblo, Col., Sewer 6s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series D. Second Mortgage 7s, Series K. Interest Third Mortgage 7s, Quarterly Dividend, 1¾% Special Stock. October 3d.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s, Series 3.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Ry. Co. Quarterly Dividend, 1¾% Regular Stock. October 16th.
Pendleton, Ind., School 6s.
Pulaski County, Ind., Funding 5s. October 18th.
Greenfield, Ind., Municipal 6s, Series 1.

TEXAS & PACIFIC COAL COMPANY.
Fort Worth, Texas, Sept. 8, 1899.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on the 20th October, 1899. Transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will close September 30th and reopen on the 21st October. S. MIMS, Secretary.

Union Elevated Railroad Company (Chicago)
Coupons due October 1st, 1899, from the first mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the Chase National Bank.
HOWARD ABEL, Treasurer.

Texas Central Railroad Company.
First Mortgage Coupons, due 1st October, 1899, will be paid on and after 2d October, 1899, by MORAN BROTHERS, 54 William Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and take such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

With the international yacht races commanding so much public attention, it is hardly probable that strong efforts will be made to help the security market toward improvement. Matters of the money market will be likely to run their course and exert such influences as the lesser traders of the Stock Exchange may choose to promote—and most of them are on the bear side.

But it will show doubtless in more than one way that recent methods of manipulation cannot much longer stay dominant. The short interest is large; in conspicuous stocks it is almost unwieldy. And there are signs that some traders recently vigorously bearish are on this very account changing their market positions—not liking so much company on the short side.

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As to the money market, authorities express no certain views as to what will be the immediate record. But in one opinion all agree—that the period of tight money can but little longer continue. Money sent West to harvest and move crops is already starting back; and it is a conservative banker's estimate that when once the inflow gets headway it will be found that surplus piles up here far faster and far bigger than ever was aught of the sort known in the past.

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Boer war talk may get attention; but the pro and con of that are already worn threadbare in Wall Street where the bear "argument" of foreign conflicts has been much paraded for weeks and weeks.

MORE HOPEFUL THAN EVER.

President L. C. Weir of the Adams Express Company, who returned from Europe some time ago with inspiriting accounts of the feeling of English capital and capitalists toward this country, is equally as optimistic in respect to the condition of things at home, now that he has had opportunity to look the field over and make investigation. Here are his words:

"Since my return from abroad I have been peculiarly impressed with the great prosperity that has come upon the country. From all sides I hear favorable reports and nothing else.

"Manufacturers and railroads are busy, workmen are well employed, prices are good, and wages are high. These are all sure signs of good times.

"I think that in a very few weeks we shall hear the last of the present tight-money talk. Tight money, so called, calls to New York about this time every year, when demands come from the South, the West, and the interior. It is to be expected."

AS VIEWED FROM ABROAD.

Mr. Edward F. Beddall, manager of the Royal Insurance Company, who has just returned from a trip abroad, the greater part of which was spent in Scotland, comes home more than ever impressed with this country's greatness, and firmly convinced that it stands well to the forefront in the favor of the British people. Discussing business matters, and more particularly those of his own special line, Mr. Beddall said:

"America has always been a favorite field for investment among Europeans generally, and their confidence in the stability of our institutions has certainly not been weakened by the wonderful commercial prosperity which now prevails; but, at the moment, so far as I was able to learn, British capitalists have all they can do to take care of their present holdings without seeking other fields for investment, money until quite recently bringing a higher rate of interest in London than in this market.

"The late war excited only a passing interest, since no one ever doubted that America could take good care of herself, and the victories of Dewey and Sampson and Schley merely demonstrated the invincible power of the Anglo-Saxon race to accomplish that which it undertook to perform.

"So far as I could learn, fire insurance, unlike other business, is in anything but a satisfactory condition the world over, and the managers of those companies with whom I had the opportunity of conversing were unanimous in their statements that no money had been made this year thus far. This is attributable, doubtless, to the severe reduction in the rates of premium which has taken place throughout the world generally, as well as in this country, owing mainly to the increased competition which has been brought about by the creation of new companies, encouraged apparently by the success which had attended the business in previous years. Fire insurance, like every other business, is governed by the law of demand and supply, and whenever there is more insurance to sell than the people need the price will surely be reduced, no matter what the article itself may cost. To-day the companies are suffering from a plethora of insurance capital in the Old World as well as in the New, to be remedied, doubtless before long, by those natural laws which will sooner or later restore the equilibrium which acute competition has so seriously disturbed.

"As to whether it is likely that American capital will ever dominate the insurance business of Europe, I think not, unless in the exercise of their ingenuity American managers can devise some plan whereby the same or better protection can be given for less money. Throughout Great Britain, and in the City of London especially, I noticed the names of hundreds of American firms competing for British trade, and the indications were that their enterprise was being fairly rewarded. The law of the survival of the fittest operates there as well as here, and neither sentiment nor nationality plays any part in the struggle."

HOW THE WEST PROSPERS.

Discussing the generally improved condition of business throughout th entire country, Mr. W. D. Hoard, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, writes under recent date in a most hopeful strain to a friend in this city, a member of a well-known Stock Exchange house. Mr. Hoard is probably as well posted as any man in America regarding industrial conditions and is considered the highest authority on all matters pertaining to agriculture. His words, therefore, respecting his own county, Jefferson, as a fair sample of general conditions, are as significant as they are interesting. He says:

"In 1870 this county had sunk to a very low ebb in its agricultural condition. It had been engaged from the first settlement of the county, in 1836, in constant wheat growing. This had impoverished the soil to the extent that the average production of wheat had sunk to eight bushels per acre. Sixty per cent. of the farm valuation of the county was under mortgage. The farmers were discouraged and were moving West, and the energies of the county were being depleted, all because of the wretched system of agriculture. The average price of farm lands at that time was about $20 an acre.

"A wonderful change has taken place. The agricultural production of the county in 1895 reached the sum of $4,300,000. The farm mortgage indebtedness is not 7 per cent. of the total valuation. The average price of farm lands is about $65 per acre. It is the boast of Holland that she has a cow to every inhabitant. This county has the same; about 38,000 inhabitants and an equal number of cows. Over 100 creameries exist within the county, and the average annual income from the cows alone exceeds a million and a half dollars. It is settled by a very thrifty population, nearly all the farmers being Germans or of German descent. Every financial interest in the county feels a strong and substantial foundation, which has come from this improved condition of the agricultural situation."

GOOD TIMES EVERYWHERE.

So much has been said and written of the good times which have come to the country that it might seem at first thought, that nothing new on the subject could be written or told. That this is a fallacy, however, will appear from the numerous dispatches published herewith in reply to inquiries sent out by THE NEW YORK TIMES, through important New York Stock Exchange houses to their out-of-town correspondents. These answers—and they represent sound financial and commercial ability, are given below. As will be seen, they come from all parts of the country and agree with wonderful unanimity in their general tone.

In the National Capital.

The Washington office of Sutro Brothers & Co. says: "Local business in this city is thriving beyond expectations, notwithstanding that this is the dull season, owing to Congress not being in session. We look for the most prosperous Winter in the annals of this city, and the only disturbing element in 1900 is the Presidential campaign."

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At the State Capital.

The Albany house of J. S. Bache & Co. says: "Albany business men are having a large Fall trade and look for a big holiday trade. Money is in active use, but there is no stringency. The larger banks have ample funds for their customers."

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In Missouri.

Little & Hays of St. Louis, Mo., correspondents of Counselman & Day, say: "Local business is good.' Business men generally are confident of continued prosperity. There is a good demand for money. The supply can be judged by the low rates prevailing. The prospects are good for a greater supply and lower rates by Dec. 1."

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In Connecticut.

The Hartford (Conn.) correspondent of Holmes & Co. says: "Local business in Hartford and surrounding towns was never better. We see nothing in the immediate future to prevent its continuing. The farmers are prosperous, as they have raised a crop which is safely housed, and is in good demand at high prices. Banks are loaning money on four months' time at from 5 to 5½ per cent."

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In Wisconsin.

Grant Thomas, the Madison (Wis.) correspondent of Counselman & Day, says: "Local trade is the best in our history. Local manufacturers and dealers are increasing their facilities and looking for continuing activity. Banks paying 2 per cent. on deposits, and money is very plenty at 5 per cent."

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In Virginia.

The Richmond (Va.) correspondent of Prince & Whitely says: "Business is better than ever before, and we expect it to continue. Money is in good demand."

The New Haven correspondent of the same firm says: "All manufacturing business is booming and prospects were never better. There is plenty of money to be had at 6 per cent."

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In Minneapolis.

Brown & Co. of Minneapolis, the correspondents of Counselman & Day, say: "Business locally was never better. The most successful business men agree that the present prosperity will continue. There is plenty of money at easy rates."

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Another Minneapolis View.

J. G. Andrews & Co., also correspondents at Minneapolis of Counselman & Day, say: "The retail business is fair to good. Jobbers report excellent business. The mills are running on full time, and millers have plenty of bids. Money is easy. A large line has been placed here at 3 per cent. The banks are full of money."

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At Atlantic City.

From Atlantic City comes this statement from the office of Sutro Brothers & Co.: "We have had the best business during the past Summer that the merchants and hotel keepers ever experienced. There was at least 50 per cent. more money spent than ever before in the history of this famous seashore resort. A larger amount has been expended for unimproved real estate than in any three years put together, and every mechanic is at present engaged in improving and enlarging the hotels which already exist, while plans are being prepared for the largest hotels which have yet been erected along the coast from Maine to Florida."

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In Poughkeepsie.

The Poughkeepsie house of Holmes & Co. says: "Business in this city was never better. Every branch of industry is busy and running overtime. Labor is fully employed, colleges are filled, Vassar College having refused over 300 applicants. Business men throughout the city say the outlook is most promising for continuing prosperity. The local money market is very easy."

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In Pittsburg.

A. E. Masten & Co., the Pittsburg correspondents of Prince & Whitely, say: "Local business is good. The iron trade is enormous and seems to be on the increase. Prices are fully maintained. Business men generally look for a continuance of the good times. The money market is easy, but has been hardening a little the past few days. There is plenty of funds to be had at 4½@5 per cent. with good collaterals."

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All the Way from Denver.

C. B. Whitehead & Co., the Denver (Col.) correspondents of Counselman & Day, say: "Local business is very good, every one, in all lines, doing a better business. We were never more confident of continued prosperity. Local conditions are first-class in every respect."

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In Troy.

J. S. Bache & Co. of Troy say: "Everything is booming here, and manufacturers are very sanguine about the future. Iron mills and knitting mills are refusing to take more orders. Money is loaning on good collateral at 5 per cent."

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In Cincinnati.

W. E. Hutton & Co. of Cincinnati, correspondents of J. S. Bache & Co., say: "Our local securities are all high. Money is freely offered at 4 per cent. on call and 4½ on time. Most of our loans are running at 3½ per cent. Good commercial paper can easily be placed at four months' time at 5 per cent. Our manufacturers are all telling of an immense amount of work on hand, and many are working overtime. There is no lack of confidence in the prosperity and business outlook in Cincinnati."

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In Boston.

Richardson, Hill & Co., the Boston correspondents of J. S. Bache & Co., say: "Local general business, as reported to us from nearly every department of trade, is not only exceedingly active, but manufacturers, jobbers, and merchants are predicting and preparing for heavy Winter business. There is an increasing tendency to stock up. Deliveries on old contracts are still slow. There is not an excessive local demand for money, aside from stock commission houses. Merchants are suffering no inconvenience. The strongest names pass at 5 per cent. and thereabout. They can better afford to pay 5 per cent. than they could 3½ per cent. two years ago."

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Another Boston View.

Schofield, Whicher & Co., the Boston representatives of Dick Brothers & Co., say: "Business here is most prosperous. Every report we hear is excellent and that it will continue to improve for a long time. Money conditions here are affected by the New York market, but in this we see decided evidences of improvement."

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In Baltimore.

The Baltimore house of Sutro Brothers & Co. says: "Both wholesale and retail merchants are enjoying largely increased business, and manufacturing industries are taxed to their fullest extent. Jobbers report that purchases are carefully made by the retailers, but the volume of orders is greater than it has been since 1893. Bills are met promptly, and they have had very few failures. All classes of business houses feel confident of continued prosperity. Money has been loaning here at 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. up to Sept. 25, when the rates were raised to 6 per cent., on account of the New York scare. Many very large buildings for manufacturing and office purposes are in progress of erection, and the feeling all around is one of safety and further success."

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Another from Baltimore.

From Baltimore comes from the correspondent of Holmes & Co. this news: "The local business was never better in all branches, wholesale, retail, and manufacturing. The most conservative business men confidently look forward to increasing prosperity. There is no indication anywhere to discourage this hope and belief. The local money conditions are good. There is all the money needed at legitimate rates of interest, with a slight tendency to easier rates which are expected in the next fortnight. The near-by country banks are seeking paper here as never before in the history of the city. There are still shipments of currency South, but not sufficient to produce stringency or uneasiness."

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In Philadelphia.

J. S. Bache & Co.'s house in Philadelphia says: "Business here is good. Local business men are very confident of continuing prosperity, and the banks generally claim that the reason for the tightness of the money market is on account of the mercantile activity, and also because of the October interest payments. It is expected to work somewhat easier very shortly."

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Another from Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia office of Sutro Brothers & Co. says: "Business in all branches is enjoying a period of activity which is almost without precedent in this city. Business men in general anticipate a long continuance of this satisfactory condition of affairs, with possibly a lull after next year's Presidential candidates have been named, lasting until the November elections have been decided. Once this disturbing element has been disposed of, it is expected that prosperity will return with renewed vigor. Money, both for time and call loans, has in the past few days become very scarce. Banking institutions are loaded up to the limit, and it is possible that this week's bank statement may show a slight disturbance of the legal reserve. No premiums have, however, been demanded on calls up to the present time."

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Still Another Philadelphia View.

The Philadelphia house of Holmes & Co. says: "Local business has never been better. Every industry is enjoying the greatest prosperity. Wages are being increased, and the outlook for a continuation of good times exceeds the highest expectations. Prospects for future business are so excellent as to tend to strengthen the confidence now existing that the Fall and Winter business will be unequaled by anything heretofore seen. Prices continue to advance, and collections are simply astonishing. As a prominent manufacturer said the other day: 'Everybody seems to have money to burn.' Money is easy with an abundant supply, and no trouble in getting accommodations. The bank clique have forced rates up a little, but the advance is not warranted by existing conditions. Loans are being renewed in most instances at the old rates."

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Philadelphia Prosperity.

Dick Brothers & Co. of Philadelphia say: "The local situation is one of great commercial prosperity. Our manufacturing industries are keyed up to a point where labor is fully employed at remunerative rates, and everybody is making money. This business prosperity has occasioned so great a demand for money commercially that the Street has been drawn upon by the banks in order to meet the demand of their merchant customers; therefore it is that there is a temporary lessening of the supply of money for speculative purposes. After Oct. 1, however, we expect money rates to be lower.

"A rough estimate would seem to be that there are a million more people employed in the United States to-day than last year at an average of $20 a week. This is $20,000,000 more per week paid out. All of this money will flow back to the banks and trust companies."

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Chicago Confidence.

Tracy & Co., the Chicago representatives of the same house, say: "Local business is good. Business men feel confident of continued prosperity. Money conditions are that the banks are pretty well loaned up. Money is still going into the country, but will begin to return next month when interest rates will ease up."

***

Another Chicago View.

The Chicago house of Raymond, Pynchon & Co., says: "Western business was never better. This applies to practically all lines of trade, the iron and steel industry leading the procession, but manufacturing industries of all kinds are rapidly developing, and Western business men confidently expect a continuation of and an improvement over present conditions. Western money conditions are most excellent. There is good, active demand, but no stringency, with rates ranging from 5 to 6 per cent. Merchants are getting all necessary accommodations and are using funds in legitimate business enterprises. The West is without doubt the most prosperous section of the country to-day, and strange to say, the further West you go the more prominent this fact becomes."

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Yet Another from Chicago.

Bartlett, Frazier Company of Chicago, correspondents of J. S. Bache & Co., say: "In our opinion the conditions throughout the entire West were never in a more satisfactory state than at present, and this condition has not been simply for one or two industries, but is applicable to the agriculturalist, manufacturer, and merchant alike. Also the great transportation lines, both land and water, have been and are now taxed to their utmost capacity to care for the immense volume of traffic at dividend-paying rates, as a result of a healthy and prosperous financial period, continuing a rapidly moving commerce to meet the requirements of a prosperous and a happy people. Locally the conditions are of the best and most satisfactory character, both in volume of business and financially."

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A Final Chicago View.

The Chicago correspondent of McIntyre & Wardwell says:

"To answer a question to define the condition of local business in Chicago needs little inquiry with so many evidences of prosperity on every hand. The streets and waterways, the busy railways, all tell of good times. Western prosperity is based on good crops at fair prices. When this obtains Chicago's pulse of trade is quickened and the blood of commerce flows strongly. After several years of economic conditions wherein there was a general extinguishment of debt, we have arrived at that period when the tide has turned, and the general community is able to buy new things, make improvements, &c., instead of applying their incomes to payment of obligations.

"Under a long strain of debt paying business was dull. The strain is over, and there is all the more business for a time, because of the release and the blessings of good crops. Not by any one article can we measure the benefits to the farmer. A loss or impairment of any one crop is nothing new in any year, and is generally overcome by benefits in other directions. A shortage in wheat is offset by a good corn crop, that finds good value for feeding stock that brings high prices. The country's condition is good, and so content is the farmer, the great money maker of the world, that he is not inclined to market his crops to the disparagement of values, as he often has done because of his needs. That the farmer can do this is evidence of real prosperity. That it must endure is plainly written in the export business of the country, as already indicated.

"Europe was never so general a buyer as now, and her taking so largely of our crops assures the prosperity of our producers, and of Chicago, which finds its business in the exchange of productions for its commercial territory. Confidence seems to be well based when we find Europe so dependent that it makes activity to give her all the corn and oats she wants, and these are farm products that are not much obtainable elsewhere this season. The increased use of corn in Europe is the most important feature to the advantage of the Western farmer that we have had in years. That its demand will enlarge, and become permanent, is not hard to believe. It has taken long to overcome much of prejudice against our corn abroad, but the victory appears to have come at last.

"With such conditions as now obtain and as the future gives, for a year to come there is that confidence that will give to money a freedom in circulation. 'Tis fear that makes stringency. For all enterprises in good hands, and not experimental, ample capital is ready."

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH.

Discussing Southern conditions, Mr. John C. Latham of the Stock Exchange house of Latham, Alexander & Co. said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"While the South has to some degree shared in the revival of prosperity throughout the entire country, especially in cotton manufacturing and all other industrial development, it cannot be claimed that the planters of that section generally are as prosperous as they should be.

"The reason for their lacking is obvious. As the South is an agricultural country, the basis of its substantial wealth is the profit it derives from the cultivation of the soil, and as the chief crop is cotton, and the price of that commodity has been very low for the past two years, little or no gain has resulted from its cultivation.

"In fact, in our opinion, last year's cotton crop entailed an actual loss upon the South. The raffure of a cotton crop to prove profitable is far-reaching in the South. Every line of trade, every character of business depends for prosperity upon the high or low price of cotton, and hence it is vital to the vast interests of the South that its cotton crop should be only in proportion to the world's demands for the staple, and thereby insure to the producers a fit return for their labor.

"In violation of this natural law, the South, within the past two years, produced 22,500,000 bales of cotton. This was more than the world needed or wanted. The price went down to the lowest figure known in fifty years, and for the greater part of the year continued at a very depressed level.

"The present outlook is radically different. The new cotton year, which began the first day of this month, opened most auspiciously for both the farmer and the manufacturer of the South. The crop unquestionably is cut short in all the States, but the deficiency on that account will doubtless result in advancing the price so greatly as to make the planting of this year highly profitable, notwithstanding the great decrease in the number of bales produced.

"The demand for all classes of manufactured cotton goods is worldwide, and every factory in the South has sold its product for months ahead. The advance in the price of cotton, too, has come so early in the season as to make it absolutely certain that the farmer will reap the benefit of the enhancement in prices.

"The crop is early, and because of the satisfactory price at which the staple is today ruling, picking is being done with all possible speed, and cotton is being rushed to market with unusual rapidity.

"In view of the fact that the cotton planter will unquestionably receive remunerative prices for the current crop, it is certain to reckon on material improvement in his financial condition. Under these circumstances, his bettered bank account will be felt in every branch of trade.

"In other words, a profitable cotton crop in the South means prosperity for the South, and therefore the prospect there is to-day, in our opinion, as flattering and full of promise as in any section of the United States."

HOW IRON AND STEEL FARE.

No better evidence of the prosperity in the iron and steel trades and of the excellent good times which they are enjoying could be had than these following statements from various iron and steel men from different parts of the country:

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C. M. Schwab, President of the Carnegie Steel Company, says: "The iron and steel business was never better than it is now, and I see no indication of any change at the present time. Prices are good, and the demand is, of course, good also."

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An official of a Pittsburg company who did not wish to be quoted said: "Much business is being done in iron and steel for next year at present prices, which are the highest they have been for some time. We are getting $33 per ton for steel rails, $23 per ton for pig iron, and 3 cents per pound for plates, while other things bring proportionately high prices.

"These high prices will, in all probability, be maintained, first, by reason of the great demand, and, second, because of the inability of pig iron makers to supply the demand.

"American iron and steel men are very wisely retaining their foreign connections, although at the present time we can do better with the home trade—that is to say, make a larger profit. Yet we are exporting considerably.

"In the iron and steel trades America is supreme, and is dominating and will dominate the markets of the world, due largely to our excellent supply of raw material and to our ability to manufacture cheaply. Even, indeed, if foreigners could manufacture as cheaply as we can—and they can't—the advantage we have in raw material is sufficient to give us the market.

"I think the American foreign trade will continue to increase, as it has in the past five or six years—perhaps, indeed, that it will increase more, great though the past increase has been. The general output, too, of the United States is increasing very rapidly, while that of our greatest competitor, England, is not.

"As a sample of what the United States is doing in the foreign field, I may say that last year America exported steel to go into tin sheets in England, plates for shipbuilding on the Clyde, large quantities of all iron and steel materials into Holland, and even bridges for the British Government in India. Japan is now almost entirely supplied with steel from America.

"What is more, wherever American goods have once been delivered they are given preference in the future."

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C. P. Goss, President of the Randolph Clowes Company and head, also, of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, both of Waterbury, Conn., said:

"Iron and steel men at present are kept busy practically night and day, and still they are unable to fill their orders. Times in those lines were never better. The demand continues extraordinarily strong, and as a result prices are firm and, in my opinion, will remain so.

"As for ourselves, we have never been so busy, and have advance orders which will keep us fully employed for some months to come. Indeed, I may say that throughout all New England manufacturers are busier than they have been in recent years, and are making more money. As a consequence their workingmen are better paid and the prosperity spreads."

***

A Director of one of the brass-casting companies in session here, says:

"We have nothing to complain of, and everything for which to rejoice. The activity in our line of business is simply unprecedented, and from accounts all manufacturers are just as active. We find money easy and the people not afraid to spend it."

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons on certain bonds of the Allegheny and Western Railway Company, it is announced, will be paid at the Gallatin National Bank.

It is announced that coupons on bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Chicago will be paid at the Chase National Bank.

It is announced that Winslow, Lanier & Co., the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, N. W. Harris & Co., United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Farson, Leach & Co., Knickerbocker Trust Company, and the New York Security and Trust Company will pay dividends on a number of securities; lists of which will be found in another column.

The Morton Trust Company.

The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. ceased to exist Sept. 30, and is succeeded by the Morton Trust Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus of $1,500,000, both paid in cash. The trust company continues the business of the late firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., and the Hon. Levi P. Morton, the founder, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the successor corporation. The Directors of the new trust company are as follows: James W. Alexander, John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, Abram S. Hewitt, James N Jarvie, Augustus D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, R. A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, John Sloane, William C. Whitney, and A. Yolf. The officers of the company are as follows: President—Levi P. Morton; Vice President—E. J. Berwind; Second Vice President—J. K. Corbiere; Secretary—W. R. Cross.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—Flour steady; winter patents, $3.55@$3.65, straights, $3.15@$3.35; Spring specials, $4.20; Spring patents, $3.40@$3.70; straights, $2.90@$3.20; bakers', $2@$2.50; No. 3 Spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 2 red, 71¾@72¼c; No. 2 corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¾@31¾c; clover, $6@$8.50; No. 2 oats, 22¼@23c; No. 3 white, 24¼@25½c; No. 2 rye, 57½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.14; W, $1.15; prime Timothy seed, $2.20@$2.25; mess pork, per bbl, $7.65@$8.15; lard, per 100 lb, $5.50@$5.52½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.95@$5.30; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.45@$5.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cut loaf, $5.83; granulated, $5.31.

BREADSTUFFS.—MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Close: Wheat in store—No. 1 Northern, 69c; December, 69¼c; on track, No. 1 hard, 71¼c; No. 1 Northern, 69¼c; No. 2 Northern, 66¾c.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 30.—Wheat lower; No. 1 Northern, 73¼@74c; No. 2 Northern, 69¼@71c. Rye—No. 1, 50¼c. Barley—No. 2, 46@46½c; sample, 39@44½c.

DULUTH, Sept. 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 72¾c bid; September, 72¾c bid; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70¾c bid; September, 70¾c bid; October, 70¾c bid; December, 70¾c bid; May, 73¾c; No. 2 Northern, 67¾c; No. 3 Spring, 64¾c bid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 30.—Flour—First patents, $3.80@$3.90; seconds, $3.60@$3.70; first clear, $2.60@$2.70. Bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, strong, 67s 6d; prime mess, 61s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 51s 3d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 47s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 39s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 33s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 32s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 38s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 29s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 28s 9d; American refined, in pails, 30s 3d. Butter—Finest United States, 98s; good, 73s. Cheese—American finest, white, 54s 6d; American finest, colored, 56s. Tallow—Prime city, 26s; Australian, in London, 27s. Turpentine—Spirits, 38s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Linseed oil, 23s. Petroleum—Refined, 7¾d.

WOOL.—LONDON, Sept. 30.—There was a good attendance at the wool auction sales to-day. Rather better competition prevailed, especially for greasy merinos, which were well maintained, though yesterday's slight uneasiness was apparent, notably for medium scoured merinos, low scoured crossbreds, and slipes. New Zealand greasy crossbreds sold readily and principally to the home trade. American purchasers secured several parcels of medium wools at a full advance. A selection of Australian merinos contained several good lines. Queensland greasy wools were taken by the Continent. Scoured merinos were in strong demand. The offerings for next week number 55,750 bales. The following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 1,300 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 10½d; greasy, 9½d@1s 2d. Queensland, 800 bales; scoured, is 5d@1s 8½d; greasy, 9½d@1s 2d. Victoria, 500 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 3½d; greasy, 8d@1s 2½d. New Zealand, 8,500 bales; scoured, 4¾d@8d; greasy, 5¼d@1s ½d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 100 bales; greasy, 7¾d@9¼d. The arrivals to date for the next series of wool auction sales aggregate 16,893 bales. The imports for the week are: New South Wales, 2,316 bales; Queensland, 133 bales; Melbourne, 1,979 bales; South Australia, 42 bales; New Zealand, 1,155 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 98 bales; Marseilles, 1,256 bales; and elsewhere, 1,925 bales.

NAVAL STORES.—CHARLESTON, Sept. 30.—Turpentine, 48c. Resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 48¼@49c; resin, 90@95c; crude turpentine, $1.50@$2.80; tar, $1.30.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 30.—Spirits of turpentine, 49c; resin, unchanged.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

The Broadway,
1,425 Broadway, cor. 40th St.
STRICTLY FIREPROOF.
A very desirable corner apartment with southerly and easterly exposure; also small apartments of one or two bedrooms, with sitting room, suitable for bachelors, including light, heat, and attendance. (7475)
For plans and particulars apply to
GEO. R. READ,
1 Madison Ave., cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE, 10 WALL ST.

The Sorrento,
Madison Ave., n. w. cor. 31st St.
An attractive 8-room and one 10-room apartment for housekeeping; also a 3-room suite; all improvements. (7280)
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A CORONADO A
New, fireproof, corner Park Av. and 81st St.—Apartments of 7 to 8 bright, sunny rooms; elevator service, electric light; fuel for cooking included in rent; $85, $100; service unexcelled.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
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1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.
DESIRABLE OFFICES TO LET
Temple Court,
3 TO 9 BEEKMAN ST., 119 TO 129 NASSAU ST.
APPLY TO
RULAND & WHITING,
ON PREMISES.

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TO CLOSE ESTATE, WILL SELL PLOT, 50x100, for $20; terms, $2 down; $1 weekly; 19 miles; near station. TRUSTEE, Box 32 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.
AMERICAN DIST TEL CO

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city references; in private American family. 154 West 90th St., ring Redding's bell.

COOK.—By first-class German cook in private family; wages, $35-$40; excellent references. 107 East 82d St.

COOK, &c.—As cook, laundress, or housework; by the day; excellent reference. Mrs. Wood, 81 Lexington Av.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; by the day or week; city references. 308 East 26th St., rear.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as competent cook; five years' best city reference. 237 East 38th St., bell 16.

COOK.—By a very good cook; good city references. 101 Park Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a very reliable young woman to go out housecleaning by the day; thoroughly understands all branches silver and brasses, &c.; is also excellent laundress; has the best references. Reliable, 530 6th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—Woman to go out by the day; first-class reference. Mrs. Wileman, 1,160 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By daily governess of experience; has vacancies; English, French, German; music; best references. Governess, 152 West 91st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By highly respectable German widow; age, 38; capable of taking entire charge of first-class private house; willing to make herself useful, will give children motherly care. 51 West 68th St., basement.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress in private family. 118 63d St., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city references. Call Monday, between 12 and 4, present employer's, Perron, 26 East 46th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—German; middle aged; thoroughly understands his business; good city reference. Henry, 19 Montgomery St., Jersey City; cigar store.

Miscellaneous.

SECRETARY.—By German-American, 38, experienced business man; best references, as private secretary in office or otherwise; security. B., Box 161 Times Office.

SECRETARY.—Well-educated young man of literary ability desires secretaryship with publisher or private gentleman; moderate salary. L. K. M., Box 317, 1,269 Broadway.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 907 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A girl to do waiting and assist with washing; reference required. 423 Madison Av.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—Tool hands, first-class machinists, and boilermakers to work ten hours per day. Quintard Iron Works, foot of East 12th St., New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.
LARGE OR SMALL AMOUNTS.
APPLY DIRECTLY & SAVE EXPENSE
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CAPITAL & SURPLUS - $5,000,000
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Enables dealers and investors to obtain the opinion of their own lawyers, and furnishes in addition the opinion of the Law Department, and in cases of doubt that of its Committee of Counsel, and a policy of Title Insurance. Defends titles at its own expense when assailed.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, October 10th, 1899,
at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom; 111 Broadway.
EXECUTORS' and PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
BY ORDER OF
George R. Read and Charles A. Peabody, Jr., Esqrs., Executors of the
ESTATE OF JOHN DOWNEY, DECEASED,
the 5-story double brick apartment house, with plot of land,
No. 358 West 51st St.
—ALSO—
2 five-story brick tenements, with lots,
Nos. 316 & 318 E. 44th St.
Maps, etc., at the Auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.
GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11th, 1899,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
ABSOLUTE SALE
of this desirable and substantially built dwelling
No. 120 West 79th St.,
Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.,
4-story brick-and-stone basement and cellar; size 22 ft. x 80 ft.; lot 102 ft. 2 in.; finished in hard wood; dining room and butler's pantry extension; tiled bathroom; new plumbing; in perfect order. Mirrors, fixtures, &c. Mortgage, $30,000 at 4½%. Caretaker on premises.
Maps and further particulars may be obtained from the Auctioneer, 10 Wall Street and No. 1 Madison Avenue. (7467)

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33D ST., 28 WEST.—Rooms, with first-class board. Mrs. Dodd.

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23d Street Branch Y. M. C. A.
EVENING CLASSES
Begin Oct. 2.
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Dictation, German, Spanish, French, English, English Literature, Elocution, Mechanical, Freehand and Architectural Drawing, Industrial Design, Algebra, Geometry, Physics, Electricity, Civics, Physiology, Debating Society; also Gymnasium, Shower Baths, &c. Send for prospectus.

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20th Year opens Sept. 27th.
High class private school for boys from 7 to 20 years of age. Individual attention given to boys whose education has been irregular. Large faculty. Gymnasium. Laboratories.

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Only Brooklyn school giving complete day and evening courses. Fully equipped. Individual instruction. Preparation for one fee UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Term begins Oct. 2. Register now. W. W. Smith, B. A., Principal. Address HEFFLEY SCHOOL, 233 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

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English, Classical, and Primary Departments. Gymnasium. 80th year opens Sept. 27th.
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Boarding and Day School for Girls.
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Boys and girls. Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate. A limited number in each class. Send for circular.

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9 EAST 49TH STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of pupils. Students prepared for all

RICHMOND BOROUGH DARK

Staten Island Electric Company Cuts Off the Street Lights.

SAYS THE CITY OWES $175,000

Refuses to Furnish Illumination Until a Settlement Can Be Had with Controller Coler.

True to its threat, the Staten Island Electric Company shut off the current from all the street lights in Richmond Borough last night. The streets were in darkness, and are likely to remain so until some arrangement is reached between the city and the electric company. The company a few weeks ago sent the formal notice of its intention to Commissioner Kearny. Nothing was done by the city, and last night, the first night in October, which was the date set in the notice, the lights were not turned on.

The city now owes the company, according to the company's accounting, about $175,000. Not a cent has been paid to the company since Staten Island became Richmond Borough. Controller Coler has refused to approve all the bills presented by the company, whether for lights furnished before or since consolidation. Flaws in the contracts entered into between the old governing boards of the tows and villages of Richmond County and the electric company are given as the cause for non-payment of the bills.

The company issued a statement a short time ago explaining to the residents of the borough its reasons for the action it was about to take. It was explained that the company had been lighting the streets under the old contracts, and had received no money, and that the bills it had rendered to the city remained unsatisfied. The company asserted that the failure of payment on the part of the city left the former no course but to cut off the lights, as it could not longer afford to furnish light for nothing. At the office of the company, at Livingston, last night it was said that the company had nothing to add to this statement. Officers of the company say that the profits from the commercial lighting of the company and from the trolley roads operated by it have all been swallowed up by the expense of lighting the streets, and that they have had to go down in their pockets to make up a deficit. They say they see no hope, except in the course adopted, of bringing the city to terms, as their bills are unnoticed.

Staten Island last night was so dark that moving about on the streets was difficult. There was no moon, and walking was risky, the sidewalks not being of the best. There was a slim attendance at the churches, because the people did not care to venture out in the darkness. The police were warned when going on duty that they must be unusually active in watching for burglars and other lawbreakers. Capt. Blake notified all of the men on duty that while the present condition of things existed he would hold every man to strict accountability, and that they must patrol carefully, and be on the constant watch for suspicious characters. While the streets are in darkness special details of police will be maintained at the ferries to watch persons arriving and departing.

The company owns the poles and wires in the streets, and it has the only plant for the generation of electricity on the island, except that of the Midland Railroad, which is limited in capacity to the generation of the power needed for its cars. Thus, unless the city yields and enters into a new contract with the Staten Island company, there would seem to be no hope for the residents for a long time to come. Should the city enter into a contract with a new company to light the streets it would be months before a plant could be erected and the streets wired.

The more thickly populated parts of the island, such as Stapleton, Tompkinsville, New Brighton, West New Brighton, and Port Richmond, can be relieved by the city within a few days, as the old lampposts have never been removed, and they would only have to be fixed up with tops and burners to be available. To the villages in the interior, and at the south end, like New Dorp and Tottenville, no such relief can be given. In some places on the island the storekeepers whose stores are lighted with electricity turned on their lights last night to illuminate as best they could the spaces in the streets in front of the buildings. Many residents also did not draw their blinds, so that a little light was shed upon the streets from the windows.

This is not the first time that Staten Island has been in darkness. Eight or nine years ago the power plant of the electric company at St. George was destroyed by fire and for weeks the island was without street lights. At that time there was a rush for lanterns, and residents found their way about with them. Last Winter, also, the firemen at the power house struck, and the streets were in partial darkness for several nights.

The residents of the island were indignant last night because the lights had been cut off. Many blamed the company, and averred it had been too grasping. Others declared that the city should have endeavored to adjust the bills of the company on a fair basis, instead of withholding all the money. It was asserted by these that the original fault lay not so much with the company as with those who had failed to safeguard the interests of the people when the contracts were made.

WESTERN MINERS COMPLAIN.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 1.—A dispatch from Anaconda, Montana, says:

"President Boyce of the Western Federation of Miners will immediately appeal to President McKinley in behalf of the imprisoned Coeur D'Alene miners at Wardner. For the last eight days, it is alleged, all the prisoners have been kept on a bread and water diet, and for trivial violations of prison rules have been punished by being obliged to stand for eight hours immovable in the hot sun.

"Because they refused to work, it is said, the straw has been taken from their bunks, and they have been compelled to sleep on the bare boards. No tobacco is permitted, and no visitors are allowed to speak to the prisoners.

"It is alleged that under these unusual punishments, the prisoners are rapidly breaking down in health and some, under the sun ordeal, have become crazed.

"These men have been imprisoned five months without trial, and in the meantime two sessions of the District Court have been held."

Senator Carter will be asked to use his influence with the War Department immediately.

GEN. HARRISON'S STOLEN WATCH

Special to The New York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 1.—E. Wilson, said to be a noted crook, was arrested here to-day on a charge of burglary. In a consultation with Chief of Police Reeder, he volunteered, in exchange for his freedom, to conduct the Chief to the place where is secreted the famous watch stolen from ex-President Harrison five years ago. The watch was presented by the Senate at the expiration of Harrison's term. It was diamond studded, the centre stone being valued at $400. The time piece is worth more than $1,000, and a much larger reward is outstanding.

Wilson had on his person a diagram of a place near Akron, Ohio, where, he says, the watch was buried by a partner soon after it was stolen, and the original thief did not reveal its place of concealment until a few months ago on his deathbed. Wilson was making his way to the place when he was arrested here. He will not be released until Chief Reeder has the prize safe in his hands. Chief Reeder is in communication with ex-President Harrison, with a view to restoring the property to him.

When the watch was stolen the incident created a great sensation, and remained an unsolved mystery.

Illinois Football Player Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, Ill., Oct. 1.—Joseph Burns was killed in a football game yesterday afternoon. The High School teams, of which he was a member, were practicing on the Fair Grounds. Burns was managing one of the teams, and was in his senior year. His family is well known, and his violent death will doubtless cause the cancellation of all the games scheduled here for this season.

Sawmill at Call, Texas, Burned.

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 1.—The Cow Creek Tram Company's sawmill at Call, Texas, was burned to-day. Loss on mill and lumber, $150,000; insurance not ascertainable.

SENATOR HANNA ON DEWEY.

Says It Is Indecent to Force Him to Continue Denying that He Will Be a Presidential Candidate.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—The Post to-morrow will quote United States Senator Mark Hanna as saying of the possibility of Admiral Dewey for the Presidency: "The practice of continually placing the name of Admiral Dewey on the list of prospective Presidential candidates is indecent. It is an insult and a great injustice to the hero of Manila Bay himself, as he has frequently said that nothing in the world would induce him to run for President or any other political office.

"To force upon this brave and gallant sailor the necessity of again and again declaring he will not accept any political office is, in my opinion, contemptible, and places this man of integrity, stern purpose, and determination in the ranks of those shifting aspirants for Presidential honors who have not the stamina to resist the flattery or blandishments of political schemers."

The Senator, when asked if Mr. McKinley would positively be a candidate for the Presidency again, said everything pointed that way.

PANIC IN A TENEMENT.

Chief Croker Personally Directs Rescues at a Fire.

The upsetting of a kettle of boiling lard last night just before 12 o'clock set fire to the baker's shop in the basement of 7 Rivington Street, and a panic among the twenty families living in the rooms above resulted.

Chief Croker arrived when the second alarm was turned in, and personally directed the firemen. Several women and some children ran out on the fire escapes clad in their night clothes, and would have leaped had not the firemen taken them down over ladders.

Others were assisted down the stairways. Two women and one small girl were overcome by smoke, but soon restored. Twenty minutes of work extinguished the flames. The bakeshop was damaged in $500; the restaurant above, $200, and Kem Wah's laundry adjoining, $300. The shop is the property of J. B. Friob.

GOETHE'S BIRTHDAY HONORED.

Thousands Attend Exercises Under Auspices of Brooklyn United German Singing Societies.

Brooklyn's citizens of German birth and descent celebrated yesterday in Prospect Park, under the auspices of the United German Singing Societies of that borough, the one hundred and fiftieth birthday anniversary of Goethe, Germany's great poet. At the same time a warm tribute was paid to America's great hero, Admiral Dewey. About 25,000 persons were present.

The United Singers assembled at the Willink entrance to the Park, whence they marched to the flower garden, where the exercises began by decorating the busts of Mozart and Beethoven with laurel wreaths. These busts were won by the United Singers at national sangerfests, and were presented to the former City of Brooklyn.

S. K. Saenger, President of the United Singers, in a short address aroused great enthusiasm by his patriotic references to Admiral Dewey. George Von Skal of The New York Staats-Zeitung, the next speaker, said:

"We have come together to-day as American citizens of German parentage, proud of our adopted country, proud of everything we have done for this Union, but proud also of our descent, of our German spirit, and of all characteristics brought forth by German art and German thought. To-day we celebrate a twofold festival. We commemorate the anniversary of the landing of the first German emigrant in this country, and also the birthday of the grandest German poet."

After the exercises at the flower garden the United Singers marched to the music pavilion, where an elaborate musical programme was carried out by a chorus of 1,000 voices and the Twenty-third Regiment Band. At the close the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the 25,000 persons joined in the chorus. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who occupied a prominent place in front of the grandstand, led in the singing.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Courts and Municipal Courts.—Adjourned until Wednesday, Oct. 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fox vs. Mayo.
2—Barstow Stove Co. vs. Mulhern Steam Heating Co.
3—Marcus vs. Waring.
4—People ex rel. Goelet vs. Feitner.
5—Hamilton vs. Luetker.
6—People ex rel. Banks vs. Feitner.
7—In re Burns.
8—In re Perry.
9—Weber vs. Fields.
10—In re Bowlby.
11—In re Mercantile Credit Guarantee Co.
12—Levi vs. Levy.
13—In re Gansvoort B'k.
14—Kleb vs. City of New York.
15—Tucker vs. Freise.
16—Ryan vs. Ryan.
17—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co. vs. Atterbury.
18—Rauemeister vs. Musical Courier Co.
19—Day vs. Carmichael.
20—Jones vs. Voorhees.
21—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
22—Dunham vs. Dunham.
23—Sommels vs. Jones.
24—Butler vs. Crosby.
25—Smyth vs. Hollins.
26—Niles Tool Works Co. vs. Woods Specialty Co.
27—City Real Estate Co. vs. Foster.
28—In re Theysohn.
29—Wilhelm vs. Davis.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—People ex rel. Tyng vs. Feltner.
2—Schowerer vs. Schowerer.
3—Dunn vs. Am. Surety Co.
4—City Real Estate Co. vs. Foster.
5—Bierhoff vs. Prager.
6—Briggs vs. Briggs.
7—Daly vs. Wood.
8—Houpt vs. Robinson.
9—Robinson vs. Conklin
10—Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co. vs. Robinson.
11—Same vs. same.
12—Eisner vs. Stein.
13—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. vs. Atwater.
14—Level vs. Harris.
15—McTully vs. McTully.
16—Barker vs. Keef.
17—Sands vs. Sands.
18—Gorlichs vs. Lyman.
19—People ex rel. Del. & Hudson Co. vs. Feitner.
20—Lowery vs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
21—Stiger vs. Manhattan Railway Co.
22—Level vs. Bien.
23—Comrie vs. Caldwell.
24—Robinson vs. Brennan.
25—Walton vs. Ellison.
26—Lawrence vs. Kling.
27—Abbott vs. Meinken.
28—Unangst vs. Englehardt.
29—Hencken vs. same.
30—Embury vs. Norris.
31—Bronx Gas & Electric Co. vs. Feltner.
32—Chanler vs. Man. Ry. Co.
33—Hirsch vs. N. Y. El. R. R. Co.
34—Marshall vs. Man. Railway Co.
35—Driesch vs. Rohrig.
36—Pope vs. Levy.
37—Brinkman vs. Vaughan.
38—Dean vs. Powell. Demurrers.
1099—Wood vs. Manchester Fire Ins. Co.
1068—Union Associated Press vs. Press Pub. Co.
1070—Brower vs. same.
1083—Badger Paper Co. vs. Conkling.
1084—Waller vs. Nat. Linseed Oil Co.
1102—Bates vs. Crawford.
1103—Happ vs. Greer.
31—Bryant vs. Bryant.
32—In re Arion Cabinet Co.
33—Cohen vs. Callahan.
34—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh, Boarding Stable.
35—Prior vs. Morton
36—Connelly vs. Carlen.
37—Viarda vs. Weinert.
38—Knuth vs. Bremer.
39—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Lange.
40—In re Bernhard.
41—Frank vs. Musliner.
42—Shaw vs. Vernam.
43—In re Sol-Blu Manufacturing Co.
44—In re Schendel.
45—Althof vs. Lueker.
46—Hunt vs. Cosgriff.
47—In re Keen.
48—Smith vs. Salinsky.
49—Weibezahl vs. Lerian.
50—Gifford vs. Kaufman.
51—Wittner vs. Roberts.
52—In re Lear.
53—In re Ralph.
54—In re Bell.
55—Monson vs. Henderson.
56—Wanmaker vs. Wolff.
57—In re Crawford.
58—Schiff vs. Sullivan.
59—Erbslon vs. Droop.
60—People ex rel. Fox vs. Board of Police.
61—Jungman vs. Billett.
62—Fleischman vs. Fleischman.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., Room, at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI., for trial.

3865—Weinstein vs. Balheimer.
4289—Hope vs. French Co.
4399—Sullivan vs. Rathbun.
3267—Sheehan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3748—Timm vs. Stein.
1441—Columbia Bank vs. Herzog.
4758—Lacs vs. James Everard's Breweries.
4759—Lacs vs. same.
4457—Hentz vs. Havemeyer.
4648—Downey vs. Daly.
4537—Quinan vs. Duffy.
7675—Lyon vs. Brown.
760—Oaksmith vs. Baird.
4410—Associated Lace Makers Co. vs. Maloy.
9875—Atlantic Construction Co. vs. Kreusler.
3268—Ryan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3302—McArdie vs. 3d Av. R. R.
3366—Allinger vs. McKeown.
2758—Stake vs. N. Y. Board of Fire Underwriters.
9854—Dechert vs. Municipal Elec. Light Co.
2673—English vs. Ward.
3359—Bointz vs. Union Ry.
4206—Vogt vs. N. Y. Mutual Gas Light Co.
3914—Meehan vs. Dunham.
2433—McGhie vs. Tyler.
4319—Wolf vs. Gross.
4783—Benjamin vs. Livermore.
4616—Daly vs. Mayor, &c.
3576—Hume vs. Sims.
5015—Comstock vs. Simpson.
3370—Gent vs. Union Ry.
3383—Driscoll vs. 3d Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Mattice, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial.

Cases on—6808—Nowack vs. Met. St. Ry. 8662—Lanzon vs. Monguilk. 8445—Mattiage vs. N. Y. El. R. R.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Thomas McManus, Emily Jackson, Martin Metzger, Felix J. Delle!, Leopold Friedman, James Smith, Ai. Hart, George T. Chapman, Mehitable L. Henry.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House—Varnum, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested wills.

1429—Selina C. Berry.
1466—Margaret Henderson.
1471—Annie Taylor Morgan.
1394—Michael J. Dalton.
1472—Bella Hornstein.
1477—Alexander Buchanan.
1478—Mehitable L. Henry.
1481—Henrietta L. King.
1467—Michael J. Kunzeman.
1469—William B. Carpenter.
1465—Charles Backus.
1470—John Murphy.
1475—Andrew Kiernan.
1468—Mathew F. Harney.
1482—Samuel Goldstein, (No. 1.)
1488—Samuel Goldstein, (No. 2.)
1484—Frances May Woodward.
1485—Abram C. Hall.
1486—John Carroll.
1487—John Connor.
1488—John Hamilton.
1489—John P. Conlon.
1490—Johanna Dietrich.
1491—Levi Gotthold.
1492—Amalia Posenecker.
1493—Paulina Gold.
1494—Wilhelmina Bohn.
350—Estate of James Conner.
1495—Daniel Devanny.
1496—Mabel Westerman.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held in Part IV. Room, Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1052—Saute vs. Kothe.
1053—Baumann vs. Healey.
1058—Thornton vs. Gilmore.
580—Van Brunt vs. McCall.
1044—Markam vs. Schumacher.
990—Rosen vs. State Bank.
1060—Sharp vs. Met. St. Ry.
996—Tostevin vs. Hoffman House.
2797—Regan vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
605—Garfunkel vs. Reibstein.
875—Rosenthal vs. Met. St. Ry.
822—Jackson vs. Goodman.
1006—Kannenberg vs. Willetts.
1030—Harlem vs. Greene.
1043—Currier vs. Postal Tel. & Cable Co.
987—Gracey vs. Kavanagh.
1031—Canavan vs. Cappelle.
1059—Plummer vs. Rafter.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

863—Behm vs. 3d Av. R. R.
825—State Bank vs. Ginsberg.
826—Same vs. same.
827—Same vs. same.
566—De Hart vs. Greater N. Y. Pub. Co.
647—Brown vs. Menter.
867—Wood vs. McSwegan.
769—Perlo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
830—Phillips vs. same.
716—Williams vs. Manchester.
659—Thompson vs. Youngman.
757—Davis vs. Riglander.
907—Braverman vs. Bremmer.
1041—Mirbach vs. Sheler.
905—Hamilton vs. Yovak.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

96—Ruland vs. Met. Traction Co.
437—Coste vs. Mattlage.
676—Frank vs. Weiss.
613—Altman vs. McCall.
746—See & Thelss Marble Co. vs. Westchester Elec. R. R.
798—Carter vs. Fargo.
747—Strauss vs. Weissenthanner.
667—Harris vs. Prince.
804—Hecht vs. Frank.
718—Flanagan vs. Met. St. Ry.
602—Van Gaasbeek vs. Ronan.
487—Nat. Bank of the Republic vs. Carroll.
603—Jacobs vs. 3d Av. R. R.
459—Schurr vs. same.
802—Byrnes vs. Cunningham.
1023—Deutsch vs. Engel.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes. Calendar clear.

2896—Prall vs. Lapham.
2371—Edmonsten vs. N. Y. Millihery Supply Co.
1230—Goertz vs. Kluge.
1026—Ziegfeld vs. Hammerstein.
420—Potts vs. N. Y. & Westchester Water Co.
1561—Elbler vs. Volz.
2361—Barnes vs. Ginsberg.
489—A. D. Farmer & Son / T. F. Co. vs. Humboldt Pub. Co.
2740—Moers vs. Yuzzoline.
2784—Germansky vs. Peck.
2689—Elsberg vs. Zimmerman.
2724—Mintz vs. O'Beirne.
2802—Mitchell vs. Rogers.
2912—Gerster vs. Kaplan.
2880—Jaffer vs. Weiss.
2862—Hirsch vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
2910—Mutual Bank vs. Hillier.
2982—Hy. McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Darling.
2643—Barth vs. Ewing.
2851—Ams vs. Felker.
2787—McLeod vs. Welles.
2788—Regan vs. Kraft.
2778—Van Sicien vs. Ind. Inv. & D. Co.
2969—Wilson vs. Gilmartin.
3175—Gans vs. Wm. Langenzen Co.
3146—Andrews vs. McDowell.
3214—Kohler vs. Sichel.
2912—James vs. Coe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Blumenthal for the People.

1—Charles Pierce.
2—John Cavagnaro.
3—Thomas Franklyn.
4—Charles Jacobs.
5—John B. Harrington.
6—Philip Laken.
7—Jennie Arnstein.
8—Jesse Hazell.
9—John Ferner.
10—Ordular Del Sans.
11—James Fay.
12—Giuseppe Eletto.
13—Harry Franks.
14—Joseph Eppstein.
15—Gustav Weinberg.
Pleadings.
1—Rudolph Zulod.
2—Frank Sommers, William Kline.
3—Joseph Buyce.
4—William Bracey, Isaac Jones.
5—Sil Hog.
6—Paul Trepper.
7—Davis Rubin.
Joseph Smitkoff.
8—Nicholas Gilbert, Albert Knopf.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Cowan for the People.

1—Jacob Freeman.
2—Mary Smith.
3—George A. Carpenter.
4—Lena Gluck.
5—Gilbert M. Allen.
6—Henry F. Carroll.
7—George Schance.
8—Edward Fitzgerald, Henry Butler.
9—Lincani Salvani.
10—John Mullen.
11—John J. Dawson.
12—Maco Corno.
13—Louis Farano.
14—Nicola Martina.
15—Tony Gallicia.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake, Herrman, and McCann for the People.

1—Charles Goldberg.
2—William J. Goldman.
3—Otto P. Eberhardt.
4—Mashen Herrmann.
5—Charles C. Morrell.
6—John Graf.
7—George Hartson.
8—Charles Webb.
9—Dominick De Angelo.
10—August Austin.
11—May Lester.
12—Albert Cook.
13—Harry Coakley.
14—Harold E. Houldsworth.
15—Philip McDermott.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh, Gordon, and O'Connor for the People.

1—Crescenzo Ciccarelli.
2—Israel Goldberg.
3—Coleman Ebb.
4—Edward R. Gottlieb.
5—John L. Martin.
6—Henry Blank.
7—Edward Quinn.
8—John Williams.
9—Delle Mulligan.
10—Lizzie Smith, Lizzie Reynolds.
11—Charles Thomas.
12—Michael Corcoran.
13—Emazin Emery.
14—Isaac Medosky, Joseph Feinstein.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Goodrich, P. J.; Cullen, Bartlett, Hatch, Woodward, JJ. Non-enumerated day calendar.

134—People ex rel. Baldwin vs. York.
135—People ex rel. Maser vs. Roosa et al.
136—People ex rel. Mayers vs. Dillon.
137—People ex rel. Brooks vs. Dillon.
138—People ex rel. Gildersleeve vs. Dalton.
139—People ex rel. Chapman vs. Shea.
140—People ex rel. Prince vs. Shea.
141—People ex rel. Cisco vs. School Board.
142—People ex rel. Record Pub. Co. vs. Common Council.
143—Matter of Daly.
144—Matter of Lyman.
145—Shields vs. Creamer.
146—Matter of Jensen.
147—Buttling vs. Dady.
148—Jacobs vs. Dady.
149—Adams vs. Dady.
150—Extance vs. Dady.
151—Wagstaff vs. Bailey.
152—Matter of Lent.
153—Palmes vs. Board of Education.
154—Matter of Gihon.
155—Powers vs. Bolz.
156—Blank vs. Kearney.
157—Green vs. Odell.
158—Donohue vs. Cronin.
159—Cooper vs. Fiske.
160—Seyen vs. St. John's Hospital.
161—Flexible Wood Co. vs. Merritt.
162—Dahl vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
163—Mollineaux vs. Mott.
164—Van Orden vs. Leavitt.
165—Roby vs. Phyfe.
166—Mandigo vs. Bailey.
167—Schnell vs. Met. St. Railway.
168—Backus vs. Press Pub. Co.
169—Drake vs. N. Y. Suburban Water Co.
170—College Point Savings Bank vs. Vollmer.
171—Ullmann vs. Cammann.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials—Maddox, J. Day calendar. Demurrers.

3—Van Orden vs. Ledwith and others.
4—Mulligan vs. B'klyn Warehouse and Storage Co.
6—Hooper et al. vs. Hooper et al.
7—Otto Huber Brewing Co. vs. Greater N. Y. Amusement Co.
263—Nils Nilsson vs. Hugh De Haven. General calendar.
58—Derby vs. Derby.
134—Strom vs. Dady.
135—Herman vs. Cohen et al.
140—Rigney et al. vs. Powell et al.
153—Town of New Utrecht Bldg. and Loan Association vs. Squires et al.
187—Seitz vs. Seitz.
173—Hennig vs. Seitz, &c.
132—Maiorani vs. Fuller et al.
95—Elbler vs. Elbler.
99—Terrell et al. vs. Kings Co. El. R. R. Co.
111—Whyte, as receiver, vs. Denike et al.
59—Everett vs. Everett.
101—Funk vs. B'klyn Glass Mfg. Co.
147—Washington Lighting Co. vs. Washington.
46—Gaines & Co. vs. Wreden.
41—Gaines & Co. vs. Salt.
135—Long Island Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. Storms.
178—Beales et al. vs. Beales et al.
45—Van Giesen vs. Van Giesen.
146—Hughes et al. vs. Carlin.
73—Ferguson vs. McCabe et al.
25—Ochs vs. Pohly, as Receiver.
171—Parkes vs. Parkes.
155—Senholzl vs. Senholzl.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Jenks, J. Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1—Grimes vs. Young.
2—Varrone vs. Denver.
3—Phelan et al. vs. Sweeney and others.
1—Burchard vs. Matthews.
2—Mannion vs. Hagen.
3—Wellstead vs. Cannon.
4—Wabintz vs. Rouss.
5—Brahy vs. Lutz.
6—Jarmulowsky vs. N. Y. Exch. and Investment Co.
7—Steiner vs. N. Y. and Queens Co. R. R. Co.
8—Marvel vs. Cromwell
9—Pace vs. Touhy.
10—Phillips vs. Board of Ed., L. I. C.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:

23—Murphy vs. City of New York.
24—Slatter vs. same.
25—Pennecke vs. same.
26—O'Grady vs. Farrelly.
27—Leibinger Brewing Co. vs. Lyons.
28—Suhr vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
29—Bicknese vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
30—Foster vs. Durr.
31—McCloskey vs. N. Y. and Queens Co. R. R. Co.
32—Bannon vs. City of New York.
33—English vs. same.
34—Duffy vs. Reichard.
35—Closs vs. Pachinger.
36—Foley vs. City of New York.
11—Sheridan vs. Conlin.
12—Rivers vs. Wood, as Treasurer, &c.
13—Kelsey vs. Phillips.
14—McKenzie vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
15—Cordon vs. Bernemann.
16—Lake St. El. R. R. vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
17—Savage vs. Gerstner.
18—Bergstrasser vs. Steinway R. R. Co.
19—Kruger vs. Fire Association of Phila.
20—Schroeder vs. Schrady.
21—Brennan vs. City of New York.
22—Buschmann vs. City of New York.
37—Quinn vs. same.
38—Murphy vs. City of New York.
39—Brazil vs. Met. St. R. R. Co.
40—Potter vs. N. Y. Baptist Mission Soc.
41—Purdy vs. City of New York.
42—Conway vs. same.
43—Collins vs. Morse Oil and Pharmaceutical Co.
44—Merritt vs. Duryea.
45—Tallon vs. City of New York.
46—Greene vs. L. I. R. R. Co.
47—Van Valkenburgh vs. Burchell.

2902—Duryea vs. South B'klyn R. R. and Term. Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

2905—Lent vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2906—Meyer vs. Ferchland.
2907—Goldstein vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2908—Crimmins vs. Markeson.
2909—Brady vs. Osdergreen.
2910—Burmingham vs. Lakeland R. R.
2911—Merchant vs. Wagner et al.
2912—Stryker vs. Nassau R. R.
2913—Appell vs. Baird.
2914—Packer vs. Dunjeff.
2915—Freedman vs. Brandt.
2916—Bundick vs. Long Island R. R.
2917—Mills vs. Harrison.
2918—Rulla vs. Dexter.
2919—Merrito vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2920—Leschinsky vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2921—Parker vs. Krouke.
2922—McNulty vs. Nassau R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2941.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Aspinall, J.

Aora White, John Mahoney, Andrew Mack, Frederick N. Smith, John Manney, Sam Shaw, Thomas F. Atkins.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Hurd, J.—Held in Room 10, County Court House.

231—Elizabeth Jemballo vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
417—Carrie A. Lott vs. Robert W. Toulmin.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Abbott, S.

The wills of Margaretha C. Troutman, Gesche M. Wellbrock, Jacob Munzineer, Elizabeth A. Hill, Alfred J. Pouch, Aaron J. Wechsler, Mamie E. Cruse, Peter Fatscher, and George Fitzgerald.

The accounting in the estates of Emily Cutler, Margaretha D Clifford, and Rachel Mahon, or Ellis.

The real estate of Thomas McGee.

The estate of Thomas McGee, John M. Ward, Henry Sidenberg, and Margaret Jackson.

Contested calendar at 10:30.—No. 51—The estate of Thomas J. Leary.

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Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:40, 8:40, 10:00 P. M., 12:00 night. Last train returning 10:40 P. M. EXCURSION TICKETS, 40 CENTS.

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INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.

The fast deep-water steamer BLOCK ISLAND, regularly sailing between New London and Block Island, will attend each race between the COLUMBIA and SHAMROCK. Capacity, 1,500 passengers; strictly limited to 600. Her spacious decks and limited number of passengers offer excellent opportunity to view the races.

The BLOCK ISLAND is one of the very few boats attending the races which is regularly running in ocean waters. Meals will be served at moderate prices.

Brass band of 20 pieces.

Ship will sail at 9 A. M. from Pier 31 (new), N. R., foot of Watts St., adjoining Desbrosses St. Ferry.

Price Five Dollars Each Race.

Tickets are now on sale at the Journal's Dewey Bureaus of Information, as follows: Journal's Main Office, 1,267 Broadway; 250 West 125th Street, Hotel Bartholdi, Dime Savings Bank Building, 311 Washington Street, Brooklyn, or at 25 Union Square.

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Three large open decks and best steamer afloat for observation purposes. Dining room with 200 seating capacity. All saloons, staterooms, and dining room steam-heated. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 9:30 A. M. each race day. Single trip tickets, $2.50; tickets for three trips, $6.00. Staterooms, $5.00.

Steamer "Sam Sloan."

Speedy, spacious, safe, and room for everybody to see everything, with music and refreshments. Leaves foot Cortlandt St. at 10:00 A. M. each race day.

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Number of passengers on each steamer positively limited to one-half licensed capacity.

Starin's dock, with elevated passageway for passengers only, is used by these two steamers on race days exclusively.

Tickets sold at No. 1 B'way, Room 182, 'phone 1537 Broad; 180 Fulton St., 'phone 5188 Cor't; Starin's dock, foot Cortlandt St.; 49 Beaver St.; McBride's, 71 B'way; Rullman's, 111 B'way; Miller's, 120 B'way; 141 B'way; Principal Hotels and Childs' restaurants.

AMERICA'S CUP RACES.

The magnificent new Plant Line steamship

La Grande Duchesse.

Steel hull, houses, and decks; double bottom; water ballasted; twin screw; 5,000 tons; speed 21 miles.

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At the "Piano Exchange,"
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52 NEW AND USED PIANOS $25 UP.

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1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

ART EXHIBITION.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF RARE PAINTINGS will open to the public at Academy of Design, 23d Street and Fourth Avenue, New York, Thursday Morning, Sept. 28th, for the benefit of the FOLTS MISSION INSTITUTE of Herkimer, N. Y. Daily, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until further notice. Admission, 25 cents.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.
jy10-law6mM

STORAGE.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BEACH, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BEACH late of Evanston, Illinois, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in Manhattan Borough of the City of New York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New York, June 30, 1899. CATHARINE BAGOT TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney for Executors, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.
jy10-law6mM

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St. Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENNEVER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-law6mM

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY T. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-law6mM.

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS M. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1w6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-law6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,383.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HUGH GROSVENOR CURRAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hugh Grosvenor Curran, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 22, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 4th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 23, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES E. ENSIGN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,469.

To the creditors of Charles E. Ensign, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 14th day of September, A. D., 1899, the said Charles E. Ensign was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1899, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, September 18th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HOWARD LOCKWOOD and COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,216.

To the creditors of Howard Lockwood and Company, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September A. D., 1899, the said Howard Lockwood and Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 27th day of September, A. D., 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS M. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1w6mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy3-law6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,383.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HUGH GROSVENOR CURRAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Hugh Grosvenor Curran, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 22, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October the eleventh, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Sept. 28, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY J. SCHLOSS bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry J. Schloss of the City of New York, in the County and District aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Henry J. Schloss was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, September 18th, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. STONE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,395.

To the creditors of Frederick J. Stone, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 24th day of August, A. D., 1899, the said Frederick J. Stone was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the eleventh day of October, A. D., 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, September 26th, 1899.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL DESIRED IN THE County of New York.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and CHARLES WEHRHANE, as Trustees of the trust created by the third clause of the will of Julius Hallgarten, deceased, for the benefit of Matilda Hallgarten and remaindermen, and said Central Trust Company of New York, plaintiffs, against JOSEPHINE REYNOLDS, James L. Reynolds, Charles L. Regenhard and Mary Regenhard, his wife, the name Mary being fictitious, her real name being unknown to plaintiffs; Anna S. Finck, and William Carl as receiver for the benefit of said Anna S. Finck of the rents, issues, and profits of 1,196 and 1,198 Park Avenue, in the City of New York, (Manhattan Borough,) defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated August 7th, 1899.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant, Charles L. Regenhard:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry W. Bookstaver, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 25th day of August, 1899, and on the said day filed in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, the verified complaint in the said action was duly filed in the office of the said Clerk on the 8th day of July, 1899.

Dated August 26, 1899.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE NEW YORK Supreme Court in and for the County of New York, held at the thereof, at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899. Present: Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice.—JOSEPH J. McKEE et al., plaintiffs, against HOFFMAN MACHINE COMPANY et al., defendants.—In the matter of the final accounting of Arthur R. Pope as temporary and ancillary receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company.

On reading and filing the petition of Arthur R. Pope, ancillary receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, verified August 31st, 1899, together with the notice of motion thereon dated August 31st, with proof of due service thereof upon the parties who have appeared herein, upon the American Surety Company and upon Hon. J. C. Davies, Attorney General of the State of New York, and it is, on motion of Merritt E. Haviland and Charles R. Pelgram, attorneys for said receiver,

Ordered, that the prayer of said petitioner be granted, and that said Arthur R. Pope be permitted to present and file a final account of his proceedings as such receiver since the 23d day of September, 1898, the date of his previous accounting herein, and that previous to the filing of the same he give notice of its intended presentation and filing to the stockholders, bondholders, creditors, and parties in interest of said corporation appearing on its books, by publishing the same, with a copy of this order, once a week for three weeks, beginning September 25th, 1899, in The New York Law Journal and in The New York TIMES, newspapers published in the City of New York, and that a copy of said notice with this order be mailed to the above-named persons at least three weeks prior to the filing of said account.

And it is further ordered that on filing said account and proof of publication and service of notice thereof, as aforesaid, the stockholders, bondholders, officers, and creditors of said corporation, and all persons interested therein and in the distribution of the corporate assets, show cause at a Special Term of the Supreme Court to be held at Part I. thereof at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 31st day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why a referee should not be appointed to take proof of the facts set forth in the said petition and report thereon and to take, settle, and state the accounts of said receiver to be filed herein, to report in what proportions the funds in said receiver's hands shall be distributed among the creditors of said corporation and others interested therein, to the end that upon confirmation of said report and said receiver's compliance with the decree of the Court confirming the same he may be discharged from further liability as such receiver, and why said receiver should not have such other and further relief as is prayed for in said petition.

Enter, C. H. T., J. S. C.

Notice: To the stockholders, bondholders, officers, and creditors, and all other parties having an interest in the estate of the Hoffman Machine Company:

Please take notice that, pursuant to the foregoing order, the undersigned, Arthur R. Pope, as ancillary receiver of said Hoffman Machine Company, a foreign corporation, will render to the Supreme Court a final account of his proceedings as receiver since September 23d, 1898, the date of his last accounting, and will file said account in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 16th day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, September 22d, 1899. Yours, &c.,

ARTHUR R. POPE,
Ancillary receiver of the Hoffman Machine Company, 318 East 23d St., New York City.
CHARLES R. PELGRAM and MERRITT E. HAVILAND, Attys. for Receiver, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. s25-1aw3wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—In the matter of the application of a majority of the Trustees of the MIDDLETOWN-GOSHEN TRACTION COMPANY for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation.

In pursuance of an order made in the above-entitled action by Charles F. MacLean, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, on the 28th day of August, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the said corporation, to wit: The Middletown-Goshen Traction Company, and said William B. Royce, as Receiver of said corporation, that they are hereby required to prove their claims to William B. Royce, Receiver of said corporation, at his place of transacting business, at his office, in the Orange County Trust and Safe Deposit Company Building, on Main Street, in the City of Middletown, Orange County, N. Y., within six months from the 31st day of August, 1899, and that all creditors who make default in so doing shall be precluded from all benefit of the judgment herein, and from any distribution which may be made thereunder, except as provided in Section 1807 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and that all claims be proven by presentation of vouchers, accompanied by an affidavit of the party, or one of the parties interested, or an agent of said party or parties having knowledge of the facts that the whole amount of debt shown in said vouchers is justly due from the corporation aforesaid or from said Receiver to the creditor named in the vouchers over and above all set-offs and counter-claims, with liberty to said Receiver to contest any of the claims so proven as he may be advised; and that said Receiver will apply, if necessary, to the court for instructions in regard to any of the claims that may be contested.

Dated Middletown, New York, August 31, 1899.
VANAMEE & VAIL,
Attorneys for Receiver, No. 4 East Main Street, Middletown, Orange County, N. Y.
WILLIAM B. ROYCE, Receiver.
s4-1aw6wM

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix.
PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor.
BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA,
Ancillary Administratrix.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

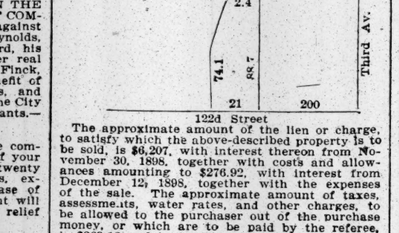
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—THOMAS J. McCAHILL, as sole surviving executor of the last will and testament of Bryan McCahill, deceased, plaintiff, against CHARLES NAARDEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 12th day of December, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, distant two hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Third Avenue; running thence westerly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, twenty-one feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue, seventy-four feet one inch to the line of land belonging to the heirs of John Adriance; thence in a northeasterly direction along said line to a point thereon, distant eighty-eight feet seven inches northerly from the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; thence easterly and parallel with said street, two feet four inches; and thence southerly, and parallel with Third Avenue, eighty-eight feet seven inches to the said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the point or place of beginning, being known by the street Number 177 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.—Dated New York, September 15, 1899.

ALGERNON S. NORTON,
Referee.
R. & E. J. O'GORMAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $6,207, with interest thereon from November 30, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $276.92, with interest from December 12, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, water rates, and other charges, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, is $263.16 and interest.

ALGERNON S. NORTON,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

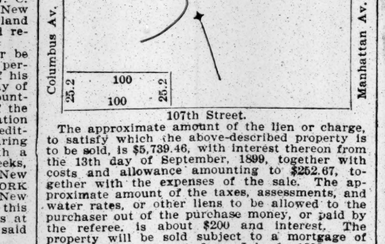
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 15th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. Golubicker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue twenty-five feet and two inches to the point of beginning.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1899.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,739.46, with interest thereon from the 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $259.46, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $200 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000, with interest from July 1, 1899, at 6 per cent., and a mortgage of $12,500, with interest from January 26, 1899, at 6 per cent.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1899.

RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
s18-2aw3wM&W&o10

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JULIA JAHN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.

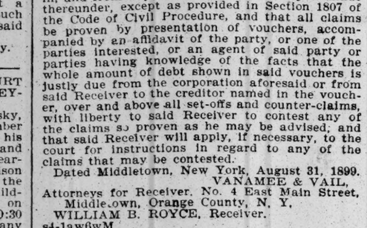
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 20th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, in Section 2, Block 531, on the land map thereof, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Fourth Street, distant one hundred and fifty-one feet ten inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of the Bowery with the southerly side of Fourth Street, and running thence westwardly along the southerly side of Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence southwardly and partly through a party wall on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel to Fourth Street twenty-five feet and four inches; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to Fourth Street ninety-four feet and eleven inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 23, 1899.

GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
MAURICE RAPP, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 167 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, its street number is No. 34 East Fourth Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $4,948.29, with interest thereon from the 18th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $647.72, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,929.000, with interest at 5 per cent. from May 24, 1899.

Dated New York, 23d day of September, 1899.

GEORGE R. CARRINGTON, Referee.
s25-2aw3wM&Th&o17

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—SARAH R. WELLS, plaintiff, vs. JACOB PFEIFFER and others, defendants.

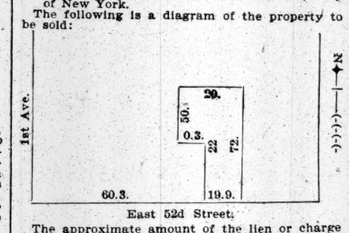
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 18th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 19th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by James L. Wells, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the building thereon, in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, distant sixty (60) feet three (3) inches easterly from the easterly side of First Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with First Avenue twenty-two (22) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Fifty-second Street three (3) inches; thence again northerly and parallel with First Avenue fifty (50) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty-second Street twenty (20) feet; thence southerly and parallel with First Avenue seventy-two (72) feet to the northerly side of Fifty-second Street, and thence westerly along the same nineteen (19) feet nine (9) inches to the point or place of beginning. Together with the right of the use of the westerly wall of the house adjoining the premises hereby conveyed on the easterly side thereof as a party wall as long as the same shall stand. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Joseph Wittner by Caroline Rosenstock and Rosa Cohen and their respective husbands, all of the City, County, and State of New York, by deed bearing even date herewith and this indenture being made to secure the payment of part of the purchase money therefor.

New York, September 27th, 1899.

CHAS. A. DECKER, Referee.
GEO. V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is nine thousand three hundred and three 50-100 dollars, with interest thereon from June 29th, 1899, together with costs, allowances amounting to three hundred and fifty-two 74-100 dollars, with interest thereon from July 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is two hundred and eighty-two 60-100 dollars and interest.

Dated New York, September 27th, 1899.

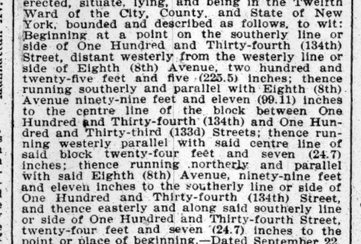
CHAS. A. DECKER, Referee.
GEO. V. N. BALDWIN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HELEN P. SMITH and JOSEPH ROURA, as Trustees under the last will and testament of George C. Smith, deceased, against SARAH B. PUCKERIN, now SARAH B. GREENWOOD, individually, and as executrix under the last will and testament of Victoria A. T. Johnson, deceased, and others.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the nineteenth day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the sixteenth day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the southerly line or side of Eighth (8th) Avenue, two hundred and twenty-five feet and five (225.5) inches; thence running southerly and parallel with Eighth (8th) Avenue ninety-nine feet and eleven (99.11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) and One Hundred and Thirty-third (133d) Streets; thence running westerly and parallel with said centre line of said block twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches; thence running northerly and parallel with said Eighth (8th) Avenue, ninety-nine feet and eleven inches to the southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth (134th) Street, and thence easterly and along said southerly line or side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, twenty-four feet and seven (24.7) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated September 22, 1899.

JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.
JOHN P. EVERETT, Plaintiffs' Attorney, 4 Broadway, New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $17,168.66, with interest thereon from August 14, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $348.43 and interest, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,028.69 and interest thereon.—Dated September 22, 1899. JOSEPH C. LEVI, Referee.

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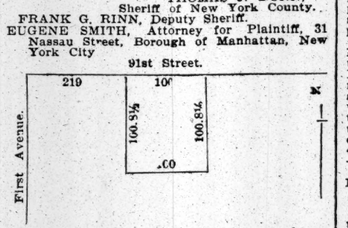
SHERIFF'S SALE.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee under the last will and testament of Jane Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 6th day of September, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lots of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant two hundred and fifteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along the same to the point of beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 8, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $814.51 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
Bureau for the Collection of Taxes,
No. 57 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan,
NEW YORK, October 2, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real Estate, Personal Property and Bank Stock in The City of New York, for the year 1899, and the warrants of the Commissioner of Taxes, have been delivered to the undersigned, and that all the taxes on said assessment rolls are now due and payable at the office of the Receiver of Taxes, in the Borough in which the property is located, as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, No. 57 Chambers Street, Manhattan, N. Y.

Borough of The Bronx, corner Third and Tremont Avenues, The Bronx, N. Y.

Borough of Brooklyn, Rooms 2, 4, 6, and 8 Municipal Building, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Borough of Queens, corner Jackson Avenue and Fifth Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

Borough of Richmond, Richmond Building, New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

In case of payment on or before the 1st day of November next, the person so paying shall be entitled to the benefits mentioned in Section 915 of the Greater New York Charter, (Chapter 378, Laws of 1897,) viz.: A deduction of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum between the day of such payment and the 1st day of December next.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,
Receiver of Taxes.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England Points,
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE—For Fall River, Boston, and New England points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamers stop at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Newport, Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers Rhode Island and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days only, at 5:00 P. M., touching at Newport, R. I., (Monday mornings excepted.) On Monday mornings Fall River Line steamers touch at Newport.

STONINGTON LINE—For Stonington, Boston, and all points East. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

NORWICH LINE—For New London, Norwich, Worcester, Boston and the East. Steamers Providence and City of Worcester. Leave Pier 36, N. R., foot of Spring St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight

Palatial Day Steamers "New York" and "Albany." Fastest and finest river boats in the world.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.

From the Catskills, Albany, Saratoga, and all points East, North, and West.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9:00 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Through tickets on sale at leading ticket offices, including those of the New York Transfer Co., who check baggage from residence to destination.

**C

DR. DIX UPHOLDS THE WAR

America's Work in the Philippines Cannot Be Laid Aside.

SAYS UNSEEN POWER DIRECTS

The Motive One Founded on Reverence for the Principles Which Enlarge the Hope of Humanity.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached to a large congregation, including many strangers, at Trinity Church yesterday, on the subject of imperialism. He strongly approved the policy of the Administration in the continuance of the war in the Philippines, declared that the world understood and sanctioned our position, and that our motive was pure and founded upon devotion to the principles which most effectually advance the cause of freedom and self-government, and the enlargement of the hope which buoys up the human race.

Dr. Dix also paid a high tribute to Admiral Dewey, pointing out his great moral worth, his heroism, and his modesty. He said:

"There are things which elevate the people and things which demoralize and corrupt. Mere hero worship is one of the things which deprave and depress, and sympathy with a bloody war of aggression and conquest, for war's sake is another. Now, be it noted, and will not all right-minded folk note this, that the people have neither been worshipping nor applauding an unjust or unholy war.

"And the great point to be made to-day is this, that the scenes of the past week do not imply the dishonorable worship of a mere world hero. Our brave soldiers are now fighting, it is true, but they are not fighting out a war of conquest, nor are they engaged in a censurable and unjust strife.

"The position in which the Nation now finds itself is not one which it sought, nor is it one which it desires to hold on to beyond the time when it can be vacated with safety and due regard to solemn obligation. The civilized world comprehends our position; the verdict of mankind is that the work which we have in hand is one which we cannot lay aside, and it must go on until those ends are accomplished for which we are contending in honesty of purpose and in loyalty to the interests of the human race

"I cannot imagine how any one can read that chapter in our history in which the scene is laid in the far-off East without feeling that some unseen and mysterious power has been and is at work conducting, compelling a certain end which must be accomplished, and by peaceful methods, if it were possible, but if not peacefully, then by the whole force of the powers of the State.

"We are working toward the emancipation of the races in bondage, not for foreign conquest, not for the repression of any legitimate aspirations, not for the subjugation of an intelligent people, who know their true interests and are able to attain them, but for freedom, for education in the act of self-government, for stable institutions and the repression of the enemies of progress and light.

"This celebration of the past two days has had a double meaning. It goes to honor an illustrious servant of the State; it also goes to show that the people are at least loyal to high principle and set on supporting the Government so long as the Government is right.

"Could we have decorated our sacred edifice with the National colors and have flung the flag to the breeze if we had deemed the war still going on an unholy war, a war of unjustifiable aggression, a war fraught with disgrace to the starry standard which floats above our heads?

"For one I believe that the motive which impels us to pursue the course on which we have entered is a pure motive, needing no apology, calling for no defense, but founded on reverence for the principles which go to alleviate the condition of inferior races and enlarge the general hope of the human race.

"May I venture to predict—take the country all through—that none of us will see the day on which the people will withdraw from that which they accept as a grave and terrible and a real responsibility, and, by falling short of a duty to modern civilization, and to an inferior race unexpectedly thrown on our hands, incurring the derision of other nations and of mankind."

Dr. Dix emphasized the fact that in the celebration there was no division as shown by the sentiment of the people in their reception of Dewey.

MR. HALSTEAD CAUSES A ROW.

Condemnation of Aguinaldo Resented at a Philosophical Club.

Murat Halstead addressed the Brooklyn Philosophical Association on "How to Make Peace in the Philippines," at the Long Island Business College, in Williamsburg, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Halstead's remarks, which consisted largely in denunciations of Aguinaldo, met with the disapproval of many of the members of the association, and a stormy debate ensued. Discussion reached the verge of personalities before the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Halstead characterized Aguinaldo and Agoncillo as failures in everything, as impostors not to be mentioned in the same breath with the revolutionary heroes of America. He declared that Aguinaldo had never received any power from the people of the Philippines, and that there were probably many millions in the islands who had never heard of him. These people, he declared, were worthy of consideration. He reiterated the story of Aguinaldo's bribery by the Spanish Government before the war between the United States and Spain, and asserted that when granted permission to go to Manila by Admiral Dewey he had promised to obey the Americans in everything.

At the conclusion of Mr. Halstead's address the denounced the declarations as distortions of fact, "permeated with the McKinley mania." Another asserted that if the Administration's claim that Aguinaldo was a "falsifier" was correct, the art of "falsifying" had been learned by him from the Americans, and declared the reports of Gen. Otis and the published reports of the Government to be "falsified."

This brought Mr. Halstead to his feet in a highly excited state. "Would you call your President a traitor against this scoundrel?" he shouted. As Mr. Halstead and his opponents grew more excited, the Chairman called upon him to take his seat. This he refused at first to do. Mingled hisses and applause broke the philosophical calm many times before the discussion was brought to a close. The adjournment was peaceful.

DR. MACARTHUR ON EXPANSION.

Says Dewey Was God's Instrument in Opening the Orient.

The Rev. Dr MacArthur, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, dwelt yesterday at the 11 o'clock service on the grand reception given to Admiral Dewey the past week and on expansion. He said in part:

"A grateful Nation rose in its might and gratitude to welcome a citizen who is as modest as he is brave, as wise in civil administration as he is victorious in battle, and as patriotic as an American as he is world renowned as a naval fighter and victor. What is the secret of the enthusiasm which he has aroused? Several elements enter into that answer.

"The secret of Dewey's place in America's heart to-day is that he was the instrument in the hand of God in ushering in a new era to America and the world. To a greater degree than did Perry in 1854 he has opened the doors of the Orient to law and liberty and to civilization. Some contractionists seem almost to lament that victory on that historic day, May 1, 1898. I pity Americans of that class. Thank God most of us, whether native or adopted Americans, learned our patriotism in another school.

"The fact remains that while certain men have been discussing the subject of expansion in an academic, if not an epicene spirit, the country has gone right on expanding. The Occident and the Orient are henceforth to be near neighbors. A new era has dawned. America has passed from isolation to universality, from provincialism to cosmopolitanism, from a robust and somewhat selfish youth to a vigorous and generous manhood. She has now taken her place among the greatest nations of the earth. She is now recognized as a potent force around the globe. She is now to trade in every port on the globe.

"Dewey was God's instrument in opening the new world with the opening of the new century. This is why his name to-day is on every tongue; this is why arches in his honor span our streets; this is why the echo of the feet of thousands is heard in the land; this is why his name shall live forever as a star in the firmament of American history."

LUTHERAN CHURCH DEDICATED

New Edifice of Christ Evangelical Society in Brooklyn Occupied—Ex-Mayor Schieren's Address.

Christ English Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Lafayette Avenue, near Broadway, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday afternoon in the presence of several hundred people, among whom were many clergymen. The dedicatory service began shortly before 3 o'clock, when the keys of the church were turned over to the Rev. H. S. Knabenschuh, the pastor, by the architects. The pulpit was handsomely decorated with palms, ferns, and flowers. After the singing of hymns by a special choir, the Rev. W. J. Miller, the President of the conference, delivered a sermon, in the course of which he congratulated the Church Society on the completion of such a magnificent house of worship, and paid a high tribute to the generosity of ex-Mayor Charles Schieren, who had aided the Church Society. After an anthem by the church choir, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Studebaker delivered an address, in which he dwelt on church work in general. He was followed by ex-Mayor Schieren, who, among other things, said:

"Christ Lutheran Church stands as a living monument of what can be accomplished by earnest, devoted Christian men and women working in harmony together and determined to succeed. The Lutheran Church is the church of the masses. It strives to bring them under Christian influences. It welcomes young men and women. It endeavors to bring them nearer to Christ, and to induce them to lead a higher and nobler life.

"Bring the masses into this church and you need have no fear for its success. I have great faith in the people, the so-called ordinary people, the every-day men and women. They constitute the mainstay and support of our churches, schools, and public institutions. It is the masses who in time of trouble come forward to support our Government; it is the masses who protect our flag and defend our country. Appeal to the masses of this neighborhood, invite them to come in, make the humblest feel at home here, and you will do a splendid Christian work. It was a happy thought when you named your church Christ Lutheran Church. May He ever abide in your hearts; may you and your families grow more Christlike every day. There is no happiness as true and real as that found in a consistent Christian life, a life thoroughly consecrated to a firm belief in the Lord and His work.

"This grand church edifice, with its lofty spire and emblazoned cross, stands as a landmark to every Christian believer. It will silently exert its influence for good in this section of the city. It will now be your duty to devote your energies to the work of the Lord. May you always be harmonious, laboring together in Christian love for the saving of precious souls. Bring the young men and women of the neighborhood in line, surround them with Christian influences, make them feel at home, and you will perform not only a Christian duty, but a duty of good citizenship to the city, State, and country."

The Rev. F. P. Bossart and the Rev. Dr. J. J. Helschmann delivered sermons at the evening services.

The church building has a frontage of 66 feet and a depth of 100, and is built of Indiana limestone. In the basement are the Sunday school, library, kitchen, robing, and council rooms. There are three decorative Romanesque niches opening into a vestibule 10 by 32. There is a magnificent organ and small beautiful memorial windows, while the various chancel railings, chalice, and lectern are memorials. C. H. Ducker has given a beautiful life-size figure of an angel as a memorial front, which is being carved in Italy. The church was built under the plan of the Lutheran Church extension work, ex-Mayor Schieren having agreed to give $300 a year to each new English Lutheran enterprise started. The entire cost of the edifice was $40,000, of which Mr. Schieren contributed at least $30,000.

The celebration will continue each evening during the week.

A SERMON ON BUNYAN.

Dr. Brown Says He Did Much to Unite Anglo-Saxons.

The Rev. Dr. John Brown of Bedford, England, historian of John Bunyan preached to a large congregation in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday. Dr. Brown came to this country to attend the International Congregational Council, and to deliver the Lyman Beecher Lectures in the Yale Theological Seminary.

He spoke interestingly of Bunyan yesterday. One of the greatest gifts of God to a nation, he said, was a man of transcendent genius like Bunyan. The author of "Pilgrim's Progress," Dr. Brown declared, had done much in his book to draw the Anglo-Saxon peoples together. He outlined the life of Bunyan, and showed how he had been led to undertake the composition of his great work. Dr. Brown said that contrary to the general belief, Bunyan did not write his "Pilgrim's Progress" during his twelve years' imprisonment, but at a later time when he was spending a period of six months in jail.

MR. SCUDDER ON MARRIAGE.

A Happy One Heaven, but Mismated Couples Find Purgatory This Side the Grave.

The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Jersey City, delivered last night the second of his discourses on "Marriage Bells," his evening's subject being "Unhappy Marriages." He said, in part:

"Statistics show that men and women are born in about equal numbers, and hence nature teaches that marriage is the proper goal for every human being. Polygamy and polyandry are monstrosities and indicate moral disease. All marriages would be happy if all people were good, but as there are all kinds of men and women in the world, it behooves each one who desires matrimonial bliss to be deliberate in the choice of a life partner, and know thoroughly the person to be wed. As many foolish things are done in the name of love, and many young people are impulsive and thoughtless, they need to be cautioned against haste and recklessness. A happy marriage is heaven on earth, but a mismated couple find purgatory this side the grave.

"There is a strong tendency on the part of young people to mistake a temporary infatuation for true love, and to marry unwisely, ascertaining the mistake when it is too late, and indulging in vain regrets. Many young women obtain their ideas of life from trashy novels, and are likely to regard marriage from a romantic standpoint. They are too sentimental to regard the practical aspects of the problem, and leap into matrimony before they understand what they are doing, or marry a man whom they do not properly know.

"A decision to marry is often brought about by such trifling things as a beautiful mustache, a 'dolly' face, or a dimpled chin, while such weighty considerations as mutual fitness, income, and character are apparently out of sight.

"Hasty marriages are usually failures. Some say marriage is a lottery, but this is untrue, if those joined to each other understand, respect, and love one another. I believe in engagements of reasonable length, during which the future husband and wife can learn to know one another thoroughly and demonstrate their mutual suitability. It is better to break an engagement than to marry and then sunder the marriage tie. Marriage is a sacred relationship, and should last for a lifetime.

"Lovers should never deceive each other. Frankness before wedlock is indispensable. The best marriage is not only the union of congenial souls; it is contracted in the fear of God, and both husband and wife are followers of Jesus Christ."

The next discourse will be "How to Get a Good Husband."

SUCCESSOR TO DR. HALL.

Dr. Sneed May Be Called to Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Frank W. Sneed of St. Louis preached at both the morning and afternoon services in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. His morning sermon was on the Holy Ghost the Comforter. He came on from St. Louis at the express wish of a number of members of the church. During the past Summer he filled the pulpit in churches along the New Jersey coast. Some of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church were among his hearers on several occasions, and they were very favorably impressed with him. It was at their suggestion that the invitation to preach yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was extended to him.

The selection of a successor to the Rev. Dr. John Hall as pastor of the church will not be made until the congregational meeting, which will not be held for two or three weeks. At this meeting the committee appointed to secure a suitable successor to Dr. Hall will hand in a number of names, from which the choice of a pastor will be made.

At the present time Dr. Sneed is regarded as having a good chance of being called to the pastorate. He is about thirty-five years old, is tall and slightly built, has dark hair and clean-shaven face. His voice is strong and pleasing, and he gesticulates freely. Some of the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church are still absent from the city. Mr. Silas B. Brownell, clerk of the Session, is in Washington attending the Pan-Presbyterian Council. He is expected back Wednesday or Thursday.

The Rev. Dr. Walker Installed.

The Rev. Dr. Charles T. Walker of Atlanta, Ga., who accepted the call as pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist (colored) Church, in West Fifty-third Street, early last Summer, was installed pastor of the church yesterday afternoon. The church was crowded. The Rev. Frank R. Morse presided. The exercises of the day consisted of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church; address to the pastor by the Rev. P. B. Tompkins, address to the church by the Rev. R. D. Wynn, and the installation prayer by the Rev. J. B. Simmons.

Faith Curists' Church Dedicated.

The new edifice of the Church of the First Born, Faith Curists, at Bramhall and Ocean Avenues, Jersey City, was dedicated yesterday. The services were conducted by the Rev. M. D. Bancox, pastor, and Sister Antoinette Jackson. Pastor Hancox delivered the dedicatory sermon. The new edifice cost $20,000. The pastor, in closing the exercises, said the building was a monument to the glory of God and the faith of Sister Jackson, through whose efforts mainly it had been erected.

CARACAS SIGHTED A DERELICT.

Also Brought Captain and Crew of the Wrecked Schooner Brudenell.

The steamship Caracas arrived here yesterday from Puerto Cabello, Caracas, La Guayra, Ponce, and San Juan with thirty-one passengers. She reported passing on Sept. 28, in latitude 27.40, longitude 68.58, the derelict schooner Newton of Boston, burned to the water's edge, the cargo, consisting of lumber, keeping the wreck afloat. The donkey boiler and water tank were still standing.

Among the passengers were Capt. King and five seamen of the British schooner Brudenell, which was wrecked during the hurricane of Aug. 8 near Jobo, Puerto Rico. The Brudenell was lost, but the crew saved their effects and were safely landed. At the time of the accident the schooner was bound from Demerara for Arroyo in ballast.

Memorial to a Dead Soldier.

The residents and Trustees of the village of Sea Cliff, Long Island, are collecting funds for the erection of a library building, to serve as a memorial to John Geohegan, who was Sea Cliff's only representative in the Spanish-American war. He fought with the Seventy-first Regiment and upon his return succumbed to a disease contracted from fever and bullet wounds. The library committee has appointed the Rev. George C. Groves, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, and Miss Helen Combes, to solicit and receive funds for the building.

Impossible for you to buy better overcoats or suits than those now in our stores—ready-to-wear.

The cloths we use are the pick from the best mills of the world—not all are the highest priced sorts, but each kind the best of its kind.

The workmanship put into the clothing is on a par with the cloth; and, what is even more essential to well dressed men, we make to fit.

The trade estimate of our work is reflected in the invitation from the Paris Commissioners to represent the clothing industry.

Everything man or boy wears.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Flannels for Shirt Waists.

Variety of styles, including *Stripes and Checks,* *40 cts.* per yard.

Polka Dots and Small Figures, *70 cts.* per yard.

200 Pieces Plain Colors 50 different shades, fine quality, *50 cts.* per yard.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Taffetas Silk Waists.

Corded, tucked or fancy stitched. Colors include automobile and new shades of blue, pink, maroon and heliotrope, $5.00 and $6.50.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

From the Land of Mohamet.

Glorious Rugs specially selected for dining-rooms and libraries.

Osmanias, Demerjics, Innellis, Yhordis, Hamadans & Gulistans
(averaging 10-3x6-10 to 14-2x11-5).

$35.00 to $95.00

(former prices $65.00 to $155.00).

Gothic and Flemish dining-room furniture designs—quaint and sturdy as their originators—at factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23d ST. NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Turkish Rugs.

Sizes and colors suitable for Parlors and Dining Rooms,

$70 to $85,

⅓ less than regular prices.

Commencing

Monday, October 2nd.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER HOME.

Much Encouraged by What Has Been Done by the Isthmian Canal Commission—The Work in Paris.

Rear Admiral Walker, Alfred Noble, Col. Peter C. Hains, and W. H. Burr, members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who went to Paris to study the work of the Panama Canal Company, returned here yesterday on the American liner New York. They were abroad six weeks. They remained a month in Paris, and then visited England and Germany. Rear Admiral Walker said that they did some hard work while they were in Europe.

"For one month," he said, "we studied the plans, papers, and engineers' report in the office of the Panama Canal Company in Paris. I cannot say what the result will be. We shall report to Washington. I am going there to-day as soon as I get my mail at the University Club.

"The committee will go to the isthmus in the near future and spend the Winter there studying the situation and going over the ground. We are much encouraged by what has been done so far. There is not the least doubt that the canal will be cut through. Of course I cannot say when this will be done, or what route will be chosen, but the necessity for the canal is felt, and it should be built as soon as possible.

"We visited the Kiel Canal, inspected the North Sea Canal, at Amsterdam, and also went to look at the Manchester ship canal. We saw much that interested us. We closely examined the locks and the hydraulic and electrical systems. Most of the good things we saw will be of use in the construction of the Isthmian Canal."

While this committee was in Paris surveying parties were organized, and they are now at the isthmus looking over the ground. Gen. Ernst is still in Paris. Mr. Morrison returned here a short time ago.

WILD DUCK SEASON OPEN.

Gunners May Now Enjoy the Sport on Long Island.

The wild duck season began on Long Island yesterday. Freeport, Massapequa, Amityville, Babylon, Bay Shore, and Bayport are the most popular towns with gunners. On Long, Jones, Oak Island, and Fire Island beaches are shooting boxes whence sportsmen start for various points along the streams and Great South Bay.

The stringent laws which the League of American Sportsmen caused to be enacted have enabled the ducks to multiply during the close season. East of Smith's Point ducks may be shot from grass blinds, floating boxes, or boats propelled by hand or sail, but to shoot from launches or after sundown is prohibited.

The latest fashion among genuine sportsmen is to shoot the duck with a rifle. The bird is thus taken on the water, and can be killed by striking the head or about three inches from the bird on the water. Unless hit from the rear the ball will ricochet from the ducks thick plumage. Most duck hunters use a ten-bore, with No. 5 or No. 6 shot.

Sixteen Horses Perish in Flames.

A two-story frame shed, one of a number of small buildings used by those employed on the new Jerome Park Reservoir, at Van Cortlandt and Jerome Avenues, took fire early yesterday morning and was destroyed. The Italian laborers on the ground succeeded in rescuing fifteen of the thirty-one horses stabled there, but the flames were too fierce to permit the saving of the remaining animals. The loss is estimated at about $6,000. The heaviest loser is John Ryan, a contractor, nine of whose horses were burned. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Trustee O'Toole in Albany.

William J. O'Toole, the Free Library Trustee of Hoboken, who disappeared from his home on Sept. 12, sent a telegram to his wife yesterday saying that he was ill in Albany. He gave no particulars. Mr. O'Toole's brother went to Albany, and will bring Mr. O'Toole home as soon as his condition warrants.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Special Sale of Odd & Slightly Soiled *Table Cloths & Napkins.*

All perfect goods of the best Irish makes.

Table Cloths,

4.00	Table Cloths, at	2.95	ea.
5.00	" " "	3.45	"
8.50	" " "	5.95	"
10.00	" " "	6.95	"
11.50	" " "	7.95	"
20.00	" " "	12.75	"
37.50	" " "	22.50	"
43.00	" " "	25.50	"

Napkins,

3.50	Napkins, at	2.75	doz.
7.00	" "	5.00	"
20.00	" "	9.50	"
15.00	" "	10.50	"
26.00	" "	18.75	"

Hemstitched Hand Emb'd Table Cloths,

$20	Table Cloths, at	12.75	ea.
25	" " "	15.85	"

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

CARPETS, New Fall Styles.

OUR LINE NOW COMPLETE IN ALL THE VARIOUS GRADES.

SPECIAL SALE (This Week)

Chenille Rugs,

from a recent great purchase. Large carpet sizes, woven in one piece.

7.6x 9,	former price $33.75;	now	$17.00
9x12,	" " 54.00;	"	27.00
10.6x12,	" " 68.00;	"	31.50
12 x12,	" " 72.00;	"	36.00
12 x15,	" " 90.00;	"	45.00

These Rugs are equal in effect to an Oriental and very durable.

Great Display of ORIENTAL RUGS at reduced prices.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

PROMOTES HEALTH

Jaeger PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

New York: {16 West 23d St. 166 Broadway.
Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.

DETECTIVE LOSES A TOOTH.

Holland House Guest Who Got in the Wrong Room Resisted Arrest.

Detective Sergeant Robert McNaught of the Central Office, who is assigned to the District Attorney's office, was in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday morning with one of the eye teeth that had for years done duty in his upper jaw on exhibition in the palm of his right hand. The tooth had been displaced by a blow from the strong right hand of a student in the sophomore class in Harvard University, who came here to witness the Dewey festivities.

The young "soph," who bore himself after the fashion of a pugilist, said he is John W. Norton, twenty-three years old, and claimed Longwood, Mass., as his place of birth. He came to the city from Harvard, he said, Saturday morning, and put up at the Holland House, where he was assigned to Room 229. After witnessing the parade he imbibed somewhat to commemorate the occasion, and returned to the hotel, going direct to Room 77, which had been occupied, but at the time was untenanted.

Here he was discovered by the manager, who thought the presence of the young man suspicious, not knowing that he had registered earlier in the day. A messenger was dispatched for a policeman, and directly in front of the hotel he ran across Detectives McNaught and Cuff. They were told that they were wanted to eject a stranger, who had without warrant entered the room of a guest.

The detectives hurried into the hotel, and there found the manager keeping guard at the entrance to the room in which the unwelcome intruder had bivouacked for the evening. Norton refused to be dislodged, and ordered the two detectives to get out of his presence, on the ground that he considered his room his castle. After looking the young man over the detectives told him he was under arrest, and ordered him to arise and make ready for a trip to Police Headquarters.

This order Norton ignored, and when the detectives tried to seize him he dodged, and with his right hand landed squarely on Detective McNaught's upper jaw, causing an ugly wound and the displacement of the eye tooth on the upper left side. With the assistance of Detective Cuff, Norton was subdued, and after McNaught had recovered himself, cleared away the blood, and found the broken tooth, the prisoner was led to Police Headquarters.

When Norton was arraigned in court he pleaded not guilty to the charge of assault. His lawyer intimated he would replace the broken tooth with a gold one, and after considerable persuasion McNaught decided not to press the complaint, and Norton was discharged.

AWARDS FOR PRIZE ESSAYS.

Winners in the American Protective Tariff League's Contest.

In conformity with the report of the judges, the American Protective Tariff League has announced the awards of prizes to senior college students of 1899 for essays on "The American Merchant Marine; Its Restoration by Means of Discriminating Duties."

The first prize, of $150, is awarded to Amasa A. Holden, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The second and third prizes, of $100 and $50, respectively, are divided equally between G. M. Wilson, University of Indiana, Bloomington, Ind., and George M. Strann, Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

Silver medals for especially meritorious essays are awarded to Walter Buchanan Raymond, New York University; W. L. Long, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio; Wilbur Ryman, Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.; William Martin Jones, Jr., University of Rochester; Antoinette Burton Sprague, Vassar College; James N. Vanderveer, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; John Pease Norton, Yale University, and William Crust Arrison, University of Pennsylvania.

O'Neill's.

More Extraordinary Values in Women's Tailor-Made Suits For To-Day's Selling!

BLACK DIAGONAL CHEVIOT SUITS with short Jaunty Walking Coat, lined with Taffeta and faced with Satin, Satin Revers, Velvet Collar, and finished with braid binding, new Habit shape, skirt Percaline lined and bound with Velveteen, **15.00**

VENETIAN CLOTH SUITS, with new six-button box Reefer Jacket, lined throughout with good quality of Taffeta, Habit Shape Skirt, lined with Percaline, **18.00**

CHEVIOT SUITS, in Fly-Front effect, new shape skirt, entire suit lined throughout with Taffeta of extra quality, **23.98**

Three Great Bargains in Jackets!

MEDIUM WEIGHT JACKETS in Black Cheviot, lined throughout with Satin Rhadame, **4.98**

BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS, full lined with Black Taffeta, most extraordinary value at **6.50**

BLACK CHEVIOT JACKETS, extra quality, lined throughout with Black Taffeta, just the thing for short-waisted women, **10.00**

A Grand Display of the New **Trimmed Millinery.**

Hundreds of Choice Novelties from Paris, London and our own Workrooms, also an immense stock of Untrimmed Felts in all the latest and best shapes and colors, at

POPULAR PRICES.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St.....at 8:30. Daniel Frohman ....Manager. Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. ....Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Begins at 8 sharp. DANIEL FROHMAN. Mgr. Matinées Wed. & Saturday, 2. LAST WEEK OF E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED ....in..THE KING'S MUSKETEER.... Monday week, Oct. 9, E.H.SOTHERN AND VIRGINIA HARNED In the New Play, THE SONG OF THE SWORD. A Drama by Leo Dietrichstein.

THE NEW YORK THEATRE & PROMENADE de LUXE. B'way, 44 & 45 St. SPECIAL DEWEY and TO-NIGHT. Last times of MATINEE TO-DAY THE MAN IN THE MOON. To-morrow (Tue.) Eve., first time of the MAN IN THE MOON, JR. Remarkable cast, including Sam Bernard, Fay Templeton, Julius Steger, Christie McDonald, Joa E. Miron, Louis Wesley, Marguerite Cornille, Maggie Cline, and Fougere. Prom. de Luxe, 8 to Midnight. Neapolitan Orchestra.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OR CO. 3d Opera Season begins To-night. Wagner's DIE MEISTERSINGER. FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH IN AMERICA. 150 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE. Eves., 25c., 50c., 75c., $1; Mats., 1,100 Res. Seats, 25c. Next Week—ROMEO & JULIET (in English.)

Keith's CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO. Lacy, Filson & Errol. Press Eldridge. Monte Myro Troupe. Solaret.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. Six Sennetts. Bonnie Thornton. "Chums," Elinore Sisters, 30 others. Big bill!

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Matinée WEDNESDAY. THE GHETTO

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK. Last week of THE LAST OF THE ROHANS. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Eve. 8:15

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. 5th week of the funniest play in existence. IN PARADISE

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. A STRANGER IN A STRANGE LAND.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night & Sat. Mat., "MARIA STUART." Tuesday, (first time,) "RENAISSANCE."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Popular Prices! Wed. Mat. 25 & 50c. A GRIP OF STEEL

Murray HILL THEA., 42d St., Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. This Week—The Highest Bidder

CASINO! LAST 14 TIMES! LAST 2 MATINEES! The Rounders! SOUVENIRS! Tues., Oct. 10—First of Season.

Weber & Fields's Music Hall Whirl-i-gig & The Girl from Martin's, ALSO OLIO. Mats. Tuesday and Saturday.

AMUSEMENTS.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evgs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. TO-NIGHT AT 8:30. First time here of the Royalty Theatre (London) Success, George R. Sims' three-act Comedy, MY INNOCENT BOY with OTIS HARLAN and special comedy company. Management of Frank McKee. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S. B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT WM. H. CRANE (Direction of Joseph Brooks.) Presenting a new American Comedy, PETER STUYVESANT, GOVERNOR OF NEW AMSTERDAM. By Brander Matthews and Bronson Howard.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St. & B'way. MONSTER VAUDEVILLE BILL. DEWEY IN MOVING PICTURES. Land & River Parade. International Yacht Race. Next Week—WHEN A MAN LOVES TOO WELL.

Special Dewey Attractions This Week. WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC. Open this morning at 9 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre, B'way & 44th St. Formerly Lyric. Ev'gs, 8:30. MATINEE SATURDAY. THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. 35th St. and B'way. Ev'gs, 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. "A Great Hit."—Herald. HENRY MILLER IN THE ONLY WAY.

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. JAMES K. HACKETT in Anthony Hope's Greatest Romance, RUPERT OF HENTZAU.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., n'r B'way. Broadhurst's Laugh-loosener. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. Evenings, 8:30. Matinées, 2:15. WHY SMITH LEFT HOME.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinée at 2:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. JOHN DREW in The Tyranny of Tears.

HURTIG AND SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL. 125th St., & 7th Av. Res. Orch. 50c; Balc., 25c. WEBER'S DAINTY DUCHESS CO. AND 10 Other Acts.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinee Sat. at 2:15. FRANCIS WILSON in a New Opera Comique, CYRANO de BERGERAC.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. American Burlesquers. "THE KNEIPP CURE."

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY. 50 MUSICIANS. KALTENBORN'S Orchestral Concerts 25c. 50c. Tuesday, Tchalkowsky's Symphony Pathetique.

5th Av. THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

Morning and Afternoon Concerts and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

GERMANIA THEATRE, 8th St., near 4th Av. To-night and following evenings & Sat. Matinée, KOENIG HEINRICH. (King Henry.) Thursday: KEAN! KEAN!

Huber's 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to All. Continuous Show. Capt. Chittenden, globe-trotter, Enoch, manfish. Theatre—2 Co.'s.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:15. THE ROGERS BROS. in WALL STREET

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE PHROSO Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. with ODETTE TYLER.

THE TURF.

MORRIS PARK RACES
WESTCHESTER, N. Y.
TUESDAY, OCT. 3D, TO INCLUDE SATURDAY, OCT. 21ST.
Racing Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Races on the Flat.
Hurdle Races and Steeplechases,
1st Day, Tuesday, Oct. 3d,
THE MATRON,
MANHATTAN HANDICAP,
JEROME HANDICAP,
AND THREE OTHER RACES.
FIRST RACE 2 P. M.
MUSIC BY CONTERNO'S BAND.
Take 2d Av. "L" to Willis Av., thence by Special Trains to Morris Park at 12:30, 12:45, 1:05, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, and 2:15 P. M.
FIELD, 50 CENTS.

ST. JOSEPH'S TRADE SCHOOL.

Cornerstone Laid at Farmingdale by Bishop McDonnell.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn yesterday laid the cornerstone of the new St. Joseph's Trade School, which the Sisters of St. Dominic are building in Farmingdale, Queens. When completed, children from all branches of the institutions in this State under the control of the Dominican Order who desire to learn trades will be instructed by competent and skilled mechanics. It is the first venture of its kind made by this branch of the Sisterhood.

Work was begun on the structure on June 29, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in the early Spring. When completed it will have accommodations for 400 boys. The main building will be four stories high, with a frontage of 185 feet, and two wings, each 176 by 60 feet. The Rev. Mother Antonio Fisher will be the prioress of the new institution.

The ceremonies yesterday were attended by a large gathering, who went to Farmingdale on special trains from Long Island City and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

Fatal Trolley Car Accident.

Gabriel Rathes, a wheelwright, thirty-seven years old, died Saturday night in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received Friday evening by being run down by a trolley car of the Flushing and Knickerbocker Avenue line, at Bedford and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn. Rathes had boarded at 185 East Seventh Street, Manhattan, and had a wife and four children in Germany. At the time he met with the accident he was on his way to visit friends. The motorman was arrested yesterday and arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court. Magistrate Kramer released him on bail.

Overtime Work at the Public Stores.

Owing to the legal holidays of last week and to the amount of importations at this season of the year, Appraiser Wakeman has ordered the United States Public Stores to be in full operation from 8 to 5, beginning this morning, until any possible congestion shall have been removed. The ordinary

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 30..	1,466,145
Same week last year.....	2,380,661
Stocks to date this year....	133,651,430
Corresponding date last year.	78,588,037
Bonds for the week.....	$4,919,600
Same week last year.....	$13,330,240
Bonds to date this year....	$693,076,470
Corresponding date last year.	$622,122,330

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 3@20; at three months, 6; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	K. City, P. & G.	1
Am. Malting pf.	1	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	3
Brook. Rap. Tran.	1⅝	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	
Chi. Gt. West. deb.	1½	1st pf	4¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Twin City R. Tran.	3
Col. & South. 1st pf.	2	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Col. & South. 2d pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Am. Car & Foundry.	1½	Con. Gas	1⅝
Am. C. & Found. pf.	3½	Del. & Hudson	1½
Am. Steel Hoop	2⅛	Des Moines & Ft. D.	1¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1	Federal Steel	1½
American Ice	1¾	Federal Steel pf.	1⅛
Am. Sugar Ref.	2⅝	General Electric	2
Am. Tin Plate	1½	Illinois Central	1
Am. Tobacco	1¾	Int. Paper pf.	1¼
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	2¼	International Silver.	1⅞
Am. S. & Ref. pf.	1½	Louisv. & Nash.	1⅝
Anaconda Copper	1	Met. St. Railway	4
Balt. & Ohio	1½	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Brook. Union Gas.	1½	N. J. Central	1¼
Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	1	N. Y. Air Brake	11½
Buff., R. & Pitts. pf.	9	Nort. & West. pf.	1⅛
Can. Southern	1	Northern Pacific	1
Can. Pacific	1⅛	Ore. R. R. & N. pf.	2½
Ches. & Ohio	1	Pacific Coast	1
Chi., Bur. & Q.	1¾	Pressed Steel Car.	2¾
Chi., Ind. & Louis.	1	Pullman Car	2¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1½	St. P. & Duluth	1
Chi. & Northwest.	1¼	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	2
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Union Bag & Paper.	1
Col. Fuel & Iron.	1⅞	U. S. Rubber	1⅛
Col. Midland pf.	2½	U. S. Flour Mill. pf.	2
Col. & H. Coal & I.	1⅛	Wagner Palace Car.	1
Continental Tob. pf.	1⅛	Wis. Cent. pf., w.	1½

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more:

Bonds Advanced.

H. & Tex. con. 6s.	1½	Pacific Coast 1st.	1
I., I. & Iowa 1st.	1½	Peoria & East. 1st.	1
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st.	2½	Rio G. West. 4s.	2¼
M., K. & T. ext. 5s.	1¾	Rich. & Dan. deb. 5s.	3
N. Pac. Term. 1st.	2	S. Car & Ga. 1st.	1¼
Or. Ry. & Nav. 1st.	3	West. Shore 4s, reg.	1
O. R. R. & N. con 4s.	1		

Bonds Declined.

B'lyn Union El. 1st.	1	Minn. & St. L. con.	1
Can. Southern 2d.	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs	3½
Cen. of N. J. gen. 5s.	1¼	N. Pac. gen. lien.	1⅞
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s.	1	Or. Sh. Line 1st 6s.	1
Erie 1st con. 7s.	1	Roch. & Pitts. con.	2
Iowa Central 1st.	1¼	Stand. R. & I. inc.	1
Laclede Gas 1st.	1	Tex. & N. O. con.	1
L. V. of N. Y. 1st.	2		

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Thursday, Sept. 28, total transactions included 1,466,145 shares of stock, $4,919,600 bonds, including $72,100 Government and $15,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS.

	Oct. 1,'98.	*Sept. 28,'99.	Differences.
R. R. & M.	2,380,661	1,466,145	Dec. 914,516
Banks	12		Dec. 12
Mining	600	1,100	Inc. 500

BONDS.

	Oct. 1,'98.	*Sept. 28,'99.	Differences.
R. R. & M.	$12,679,400	$4,832,500	Dec. $7,846,900
State	8,000	15,000	Inc. 7,000
Government	577,840	72,100	Dec. 505,740

*Four days.

Bank of Spain's Report.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 224,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,555,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 1,418,000 pesetas.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

WAR FEELING HURTS BUSINESS

Gold Continues to Flow Away—Antiquated Banking System Results in Scotch and Irish Banks Issuing Notes on Their Credit Alone—If War Comes Suspension of Specie Payments Is Feared.

Cable Correspondence.

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LONDON, Oct. 1.—Last week was one of great tension and excitement destructive to business. Even the money market was in a condition of suspended animation, and the Bank of England all the week did the cream of the discount business. Until Friday the open market worked at 3⅝ per cent., taking ninety-day bills at that rate, but quoting 3¾ and 4 per cent. to foreign correspondents for bills coming forward. An advance in the bank rate to 4 per cent. was fully expected on Thursday. When no change was made the position did not improve, but grew worse, for the bank statement was weak. The market had drawn £1,500,000 from the Bank by bills of discount, and the whole of this, save £63,000, had disappeared either into active circulation, or, worse still, in gold exported.

And still gold flows away. More than two millions have already gone to the Cape, and the real surplus in metal over liability on notes in circulation is now under £6,000,000. The Bank itself refused to work below 3¾ to 4 per cent. on Friday, and yesterday did nothing under 4 per cent., charging 5 per cent. for loans. The open market accordingly quoted 4 to 4¼ per cent. for ninety-day remitted bills, and did little business. The hope is expressed that gold may come back from the provinces this week, but the probability of that is small. The tension, however, is sure to be less in the loan market, because the banks are now calling in loans to make a show of strength in their monthly balance sheets.

Here is a crude statement of our position. Under our antiquated banking system provincial English, Scotch, and Irish banks all issue notes on their credit alone. They are not bound even to hold Government stock against a fixed legal issue. The aggregate of these uncovered issues is about £10,000,000, and the banks enjoying them are only obliged to keep gold against notes issued in excess of their statutory limits. The English banks never reach that limit; the Scotch and Irish are always above it. The Bank of England stock of gold, therefore, is really about £2,000,000 short now of the amount required to cover the fiduciary note circulation of the three kingdoms. There is no real danger in the position as long as the public is not frightened by rapid exports of gold; but, given active fears, notes could not be met, and suspension of specie payments looms in view.

It is necessary to insist on this point in order to warn your bankers that we cannot now spare gold from the Bank of England. Should a South African war come, as is almost certain, all we can spare or scrape would be required for it, and should other foreign demands spring upon us a credit smash is almost a matter of days.

I believe the dread of this smash alone can now prevent war. All our resources are fully engaged in industry and commerce, in sustaining credit in India and the colonies, in financing Japan and Egypt, and in innumerable other directions. Abstract capital for war purposes and the entire machine is liable to become deranged, with disastrous results. Already the Transvaal Government has intimated that it will keep the gold produced from the mines until the war is over, all except the amounts minted for expenses—an ominous notice. Our thoughtful bankers, not in the majority, I regret to say, have been alarmed at the prospect for some time, and one or two have begun to collect private stocks of sovereigns. These are too slender as yet to do much to stave off confusion, should export proceed and new supplies of metal cease, Your bankers, therefore, would do well to restrict their demands to consignments procurable from bullion dealers.

The Stock Exchange remains deserted by all except those who must buy or sell, such as insurance companies, Trustees, &c., but the position seems strong, and large failures are said to be improbable. Speculative accounts, however, are not now all carried in the market as formerly, but largely by the banks, so the real position is hard to guess. The only point certain is that business is stopped. Even Paris is becoming afraid.

General trade has not yet begun to suffer appreciably from the uneasiness. Stimulated by enormous Government orders, the iron and steel trades are busier than ever, and orders for ships for the mercantile marine are also excellent. In other directions we have been less favored. The trade returns for September, to be published next Saturday, will probably exhibit a serious further shrinkage in South African business, and trade with most parts of the Continent, as well as with Australia, remains progressive.

French finances are again exciting comment. The budget for 1900 exceeds £140,000,000. The expenditure the year before the war with Germany was only £75,000,000, and the population is only a little larger now than then. In France as in Spain the military caste dominates and imposes its demands on the nation, come to all other interests what may.

A. J. W.

Outside Securities.

A return to the high rate for money which prevailed during the early part of the previous week last week caused further declines in a number of the stocks dealt in on the curb. The unfavorable conditions were somewhat ameliorated later in the week, but the market continued irregular and at the close many of the usually active issues showed net losses for the week. These declines were only in a few cases very heavy, and there were enough advances to keep the market from being called really weak. Here and there marked weakness appeared, but this was due to special causes. As a whole, the market continued fairly firm, the chief characteristic of the market being not weakness but dulness. The double holiday at the end of the week tended to lessen the amount of business done on the other days; especially was this the case on Thursday, when scarcely anything was done in the curb market.

Made conspicuous early in the week by a sharp decline, New Amsterdam Gas continued till the close to attract considerable attention. There was little check to the downward movement until Thursday, when New Amsterdam Gas common recovered part of its loss and showed a much stronger tone. Both issues of stock, however, suffered a substantial net loss for the week and the bonds also closed at a recession from the final bid of the previous Saturday. The immediate cause of the declines in New Amsterdam Gas was the repetition of rumors that the New Amsterdam Gas Company was likely to be put before long in the hands of a receiver. As far as the developments of the week showed there was absolutely no ground for these reports, and from the beginning they bore the appearance of reports spread with the purpose of affecting the price of the stock. The common stock closed at 30⅝ bid, a net loss of 3⅝ points, and the preferred stock lost 4 points net, closing at 54 bid. The net loss in the bonds amounted to one-half of 1 point. They ended the week at 98½ bid.

Amalgamated Copper was dull and irregular. It sold off several points at the beginning of the week, but rallied later and at the close the net loss amounted to only one-half of 1 point. As the long expected dividend has been declared on Amalgamated Copper it seems probable that the market for this stock will be steadier than it has been of late.

Of the industrial stocks the most active was Havana Commercial. During the week the first quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, but this good news was more than offset by the announcement that negotiations looking to the consolidation of the Havana Commercial and the Henry Clay and Bock Company were no longer in progress and that the plan to unite the two companies had been definitely abandoned. The reason assigned for this action was that the Henry Clay and Bock Company insisted upon certain terms that the Havana Commercial Company did not deem it profitable to grant. The announcement of the failure of the plan of consolidation was followed by rather heavy selling of the stock, which resulted in a sharp decline in both the common and preferred issues. The former suffered most, declining to 21 and closing at 22½ bid, a net loss of 5½ points. The preferred stock closed at 66¾ bid, a net loss of three-quarters of 1 point.

Flemington Coal and Coke, notwithstanding the general dullness of the market, was fairly active and strong. It closed at 31⅜ bid, a net gain of 1⅝ points. Excellent reports were had during the week of the progress that is being made in the development of the company's mines, and in addition to these there was a statement by one of the officers of the company to the effect that before the end of the year the first semi-annual dividend will be declared on Flemington Coal and Coke, and that it will not be less

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 28, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sept. 28. Bid.	Closing Sept. 28. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 28, 1,466,145.	Amount Capi'l Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Sept. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 28,'99.
118¾ February 28.	108¾ January 16.	114	118	..	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, '99.	2	SA	116	116	116	116	115	60
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	16½	17¼	— 1½	American Car & Foundry Company	29,090,000	.....	..	..	17	17	16	16	...	3,140
68¾ September 7.	56⅜ June 16.	61½	62	— 3½	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,090,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	64	64	62	62	...	3,138
45 August 23.	35¾ March 6.	43¾	43¾	— ½	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	A	44¼	44¼	43	43½	34½	1,600
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	94½	95½	+ 2	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	June 1, '99.	3	SA	94	95	94	95	84	600
160 August 29.	133 June 19.	147	152	..	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	SA	150	150	150	150	131	200
41¼ September 8.	38¼ September 26.	37¾	38½	— 1¾	American Ice Company	22,939,100	.....	..	..	39⅞	39⅞	38¼	38½	...	915
85 September 11.	82 September 11.	82	85	..	American Ice Company preferred	12,440,400	.....	..	..	85	85	85	85	...	10
13½ July 22.	8¾ June 20.	9¼	9¾	..	American Linseed Company	15,475,000	.....	..	..	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅛	...	544
57⅛ August 10.	44¼ June 20.	49	49¾	— ¾	American Linseed Company preferred	15,475,000	Sep. 15, '90.	1¾	Q	50¼	50½	49¾	50	...	610
37½ January 4.	14⅜ September 5.	15½	18	— ⅞	American Malting Company	14,000,000	.....	..	..	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅛	29½	210
87¼ January 26.	61 July 26.	68	69	+ 1	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	Q	67½	68	67	68	79	420
59 April 20.	35 July 6.	37	37¼	— 2¼	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	39½	38⅝	37	...	2,150
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	86½	87¼	— 1½	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	..	89	89	87	87	...	2,155
15½ March 3.	5½ September 25.	5½	6¾	..	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,939,700	.....	..	..	5½	5½	5½	5½	11⅞	180
41⅛ March 13.	20 June 1.	...	30¾	..	American Spirits Mfg. Company preferred	6,894,900	.....	..	..	27	27	27	27	32½	20
45½ September 25.	24 May 24.	43½	43½	— 2¼	American Steel Hoop	10,190,600	.....	..	..	45	45½	42½	42⅞	...	14,645
86¾ September 14.	70 May 16.	84¼	85	— 1	American Steel Hoop preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	Q	86	86	84¼	84½	...	2,700
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	50⅜	51¼	— ¾	American Steel & Wire	50,000,000	.....	..	..	51⅝	51⅝	49	51	20¼	16,029
106¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	95¼	96	+ ¾	American Steel & Wire preferred	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	Q	97	97	94¾	95¾	86⅛	2,545
182 March 20.	123¾ February 4.	143¾	143½	— 2⅝	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	Q	143½	145	140⅞	143⅝	116¾	102,900
105 April 15.	98¼ September 21.	97	100	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Sept. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼	97¼	100
52¾ April 4.	33 May 24.	39	40	— 1½	American Tin Plate Company	28,000,000	.....	..	..	39¼	39¼	37⅝	38½	...	2,800
99½ February 8.	81 June 1.	86½	88	..	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	Q	87	87	87	87	...	170
229½ April 5.	88¼ June 21.	119½	120	— 1¾	American Tobacco Company	54,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1½	Q	121	121	115¾	119¾	118	176,640
70 April 26.	42⅛ March 22.	51¾	52	— 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 3, '99.	$1.25	SA	52½	52⅝	50¾	52	...	12,059
43½ May 23.	36 May 8.	40	42	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	..	41	41½	41	41	35	912
24¾ February 23.	17 May 9.	20¼	20⅞	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	..	20⅜	21	20	20⅜	12¼	11,650
68¼ August 24.	50⅝ January 7.	62¾	62⅞	— ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1¼	Q	63	63¼	61½	62¾	31⅞	74,162
61½ April 12.	43⅞ June 22.	50	50¼	— ⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio**	42,500,000	.....	..	..	50¼	50¼	50	50	...	1,587
79½ January 27.	67½ June 21.	69½	69⅝	— 1½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	59,227,000	.....	..	..	70½	70½	69½	69½	...	3,636
137 April 15.	75½ September 20.	91	91⅛	+ 1⅝	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,000,000	.....	..	..	83⅛	92⅝	87¼	91	62½	318,983
180 March 17.	135 June 5.	137	142	— 1½	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, '99.	3	SA	140	140	140	140	124	450
20⅝ August 14.	9½ May 9.	14	15½	— ½	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14	14	8½	900
44 September 23.	30¼ March 25.	33¼	44	— 1	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	..	43	43	43	43	...	100

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 28, 1899.—Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Sept. 28. Bid.	Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Cap'l Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Week Ended Sept. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Sept. 28, '99.
96½ September 22.	69 May 9.	80	87	— 9	**Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.**	6,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	SA	85	87½	85	87½	...	300
70 January 3.	50½ June 2.	52½	53¼	— 1	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	53	300
99¼ May 31.	84⅞ March 15.	91¼	91½	— 1½	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '99.	2	SA	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	...	100
60⅝ August 21.	45¾ May 9.	58¾	59	— ½	Central Pacific	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	..	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	...	400
81¼ February 2.	25½ May 31.	25½	25¾	— 1	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,533,400	.....		..	27½	27½	25½	25½	21⅞	8,675
149¼ February 18.	124⅛ January 7.	129⅝	129⅞	— 1⅜	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	97,881,100	Sep. 15, '99.	1½	Q	130¾	130⅜	128⅞	129⅞	113⅜	49,210
68⅝ April 29.	44 September 20.	..	48½	— ⅝	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....		..	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	...	300
100¼ September 1.	59¾ January 4.	93	93½	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	SA	91	93	91	93	53¼	500
20¾ January 28.	18 June 1.	14⅜	14½	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,240,800	.....		..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	4,850
85¼ August 29.	50¾ January 5.	81½	82	+ ½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,385,800	July 31, '99.	2	SA	80⅝	82⅝	80½	81½	40⅜	1,915
44⅝ September 6.	28 January 22.	41¾	42	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....		..	41⅝	44¼	41	42	...	2,100
103½ August 12.	83⅝ January 3.	92	93	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western debenture	16,771,500	July 15, '99.	2	SA	92⅜	93¾	92⅜	93¾	...	200
12¾ April 25.	7⅜ January 6.	11	11¼	— 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....		..	11⅜	11⅞	10⅝	11	8	2,816
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	43½	44	+ ⅜	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch 20, '99.	1	..	44	44	44	44	30	100
130½ September 6.	120⅝ January 4.	126⅝	126⅞	— 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	SA	127¾	127¾	126	126⅜	106	57,620
173 September 6.	141¼ January 4.	166½	167	— 1¼	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,300	July 6, '99.	2½	SA	169¾	167½	168¾	167½	129¼	400
210⅞ September 7.	188 January 19.	203	210	...	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,896,000	July 6, '99.	1¾	Q	202½	202½	202½	202½	177	20
122½ January 27.	107½ May 13.	112	112½	...	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	Q	113¾	113¾	111⅝	112¾	100	16,783
126⅛ September 22.	91 February 8.	124	126	+ ⅝	Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	..	124½	124¾	123½	123½	77½	625
25¼ March 27.	7½ January 6.	13¾	14	...	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....		..	13½	14	13¾	14	8¾	300
56¾ March 27.	36½ January 3.	43½	45	— 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....		..	43½	43½	43½	43½	33	50
63⅞ April 10.	42½ January 4.	55¼	55½	— ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug., '03.	1¼	..	55	55½	55	55	39½	920
102⅝ January 26.	94 May 10.	97	100	+ 2	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¼	Q	98½	99	98½	99	...	419
45 April 26.	37¼ June 23.	40	45	...	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	..	40	40	40	40	49¾	100
5⅝ April 21.	1¼ January 17.	2	2¼	— ¼	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	5,500,000	.....		..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2	...	400
64 September 11.	30½ February 8	56⅜	57	— 1⅞	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....		..	57¼	58½	55¾	57	20¼	8,500
126¾ September 7.	88 January 6.	122	126	+ ¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	..	124¾	125	124	125	...	850
27 September 6.	15½ July 14.	21¼	23	— 2½	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....		..	21	21⅜	21	21⅜	15½	350
8⅞ January 6.	4⅜ September 13.	5¼	5⅜	+ ¾	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	.....		..	5½	5⅝	5¼	5¼	...	3,590
58½ March 17.	41¾ June 16.	45	46	+ 2	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....		..	44½	46	43½	46	...	1,395
25 March 2.	15 September 13.	16	17	+ 1	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....		..	16⅞	16⅞	16	16	...	495
21¼ September 6.	6½ February 5.	17¾	19	— 1¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....		..	18½	18½	17¼	17¾	...	650
223¼ March 11.	163 June 6.	186	187	— 1¾	**Consolidated Gas**	39,078,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1	Q	188	188¼	185	187	170	1,780
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	42½	42¾	...	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....		..	41½	42¾	40⅝	42¾	...	12,808
103⅝ August 28.	78 June 29.	93	93⅝	— 1½	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....		..	92½	93	91	92⅝	...	4,310
125¾ April 20.	106½ January 3	122	122¾	— 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	122½	122½	122	122½	106¼	1,025
191¼ September 19.	151 January 7.	187	189	+ ½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	Q	187½	188	185½	187½	151¼	3,160
25⅝ April 27.	18⅛ January 7.	21¼	21½	— ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande	38,600,000	.....		..	22	22	21¼	21⅜	13½	1,210
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	75	75¼	— ½	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	SA	75	75	74½	75	53⅞	2,135
23½ January 3.	13¾ June 1.	18½	20	— 1¼	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....		..	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	16	200
16⅞ August 25.	7⅜ January 4.	13¾	15	— ⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....		..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...	100
16¼ January 19.	12⅛ June 23.	12⅜	13½	— ¼	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....		..	13	13¼	13	13	13¼	1,510
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	36½	36¾	— ⅛	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....		..	36¾	36¾	36	36½	34⅜	1,211
22¼ January 30.	16¼ May 8.	17½	19	+ ⅛	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....		..	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	18¼	400
113 September 22.	92¾ January 14.	112	113	+ ⅛	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	.....		..	112¾	113	112½	113	...	800
46 September 14.	36 March 28.	42½	43	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	..	45	45	42½	42½	31½	400
98½ September 9.	70 January 7.	90	94	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	SA	97	97	97	97	67½	20
75 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	53	53½	— 1½	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1¾	..	54¼	54½	51⅜	53¼	...	32,005
93½ April 3.	72 May 13.	78¼	78⅜	— 1⅛	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,000	Sept., '99.	1½	Q	79	79	77	78¼	...	7,460
125¼ August 3.	95¼ January 3.	120	120½	— 2	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	Q	122	122	120	120	...	800
76¾ March 20.	58 September 18.	60½	61¾	— ⅞	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	Q	62	62	60½	61	...	1,407
110 January 12.	105 September 9.	108	109	...	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	Sept. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	108	108	108	108	...	125
195 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	163½	164½	— ⅝	Great Northern preferred	80,407,700	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	Q	162½	163½	161½	163½	133¾	1,884
117¼ July 13.	97 January 3.	111	114½	...	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	Q	113	113	113	113	...	200
37⅝ September 6.	22 July 12	31	33	...	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....		..	34	34	34	34	...	20
66¼ September 6.	54½ May 13.	62	62½	— ⅝	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....		..	62½	62½	62¼	62⅝	...	675
75 September 6.	60½ February 10.	70	75	...	Homestake	12,500,000	Aug. 25, '99.	50c.	M	70	70	70	70	...	20
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	112¾	112¾	— 1	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '99.	2½	SA	113½	113½	112	112¾	110⅝	1,438
98½ January 23.	26½ September 18.	27¾	28	— ¼	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	28¾	28¾	27¾	28¼	5¼	2,655
95 January 5.	72⅞ September 18.	73⅝	74	— 1¼	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,700	July 1, '99.	1½	Q	74½	74½	73	73⅜	86	1,020
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	12½	15	— 1⅞	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....		..	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	12¾	...	670
15⅜ August 24.	10¼ March 7.	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛	Iowa Central	4,888,800	.....		..	13½	13¾	13½	13⅜	9	710
62¼ August 25.	42⅛ May 31.	57½	58½	— ¼	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Sept. 1, '99.	1½	SA	56½	56½	56½	56½	33¼	500
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	8¼	9	+ 1	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....		..	8	9	7½	8⅝	18⅛	6,622
68⅝ August 28.	51 March 4.	65½	66	...	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1½	SA	66	66	65¼	65¼	47¾	500
81½ July 27.	60 January 15.	77	79	...	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 1, '98.	1¼	..	78½	78½	78½	78½	73	200
208 January 24.	196½ January 5	205	210	...	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 28, '99.	3½	SA	202	207	200½	207	...	400
83⅞ August 21.	63 March 6.	77½	77⅝	— 1⅜	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 20, '99.	2	‡	78¾	79½	77¼	77⅝	54½	15,590
70 September 28.	58 April 24.	65	75	...	**Maryland Coal** preferred	1,876,000	July 1, '99.	2	SA	70	70	70	70	...	100
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	108¼	108¾	— ⅞	Manhattan Consolidated	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	Q	109½	109½	106¾	108⅝	91	47,865
200 March 28.	187½ September 18.	196½	197	— 4	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	Q	201¾	201¾	194½	196½	157¼	21,338
22¼ September 6.	14 April 25.	23	24	+ 3	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago	7,500,000	.....		..	21¾	23½	21½	23½	...	959
67 September 6.	44⅛ May 5.	67½	...	...	Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, pref	9,000,000	.....		..	66	66	65	66	...	101
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	14¾	14½	— ¼	Mexican Central	36,000,000	.....		..	14½	14½	14	14½	...	1,970
6⅜ September 13.	1 January 6.	5	5¼	— ¼	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....		..	5½	5⅝	5	5	...	2,420
98½ August 18.	73½ January 10.	94	96	...	Minneapolis & St. Louis	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	SA	96	96	94	95½	58	150
37½ May 18.	8¾ January 24.	24	25½	+ ½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	14,000,000	.....		..	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	...	125
72 May 18.	39 February 10.	65	67	+ ⅝	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie	7,000,000	.....		..	66	66¾	66	66⅝	...	400
14⅜ August 29.	11⅜ May 10.	12½	13½	+ ¾	Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. S. Marie pf	52,450,000	.....		..	13¼	13¾	13¼	13¾	11	100
45¼ August 31.	30½ May 31.	39¼	39½	— ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13,000,000	.....		..	39¾	39½	38½	39¼	32	4,035
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	44⅝	44¾	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	..	45¾	45⅞	43⅝	44⅝	31½	10,745
50 August 26.	32 January 3.	44½	45¾	...	Missouri Pacific	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	..	44½	45	44½	45	28	300
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	45¾	46	— 1½	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	.....		..	45¾	45¾	45	45	32¼	400
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	98½	98¾	+ ¼	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	98	98	98	98	...	100
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	28½	29½	+ ¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	A	29	29¾	28¼	29¾	32	600
115 January 21.	110 September 12.	110¾	112¼	...	National Lead Company pf	14,904,000	Sept. 15, '99.	1¾	Q	112	112	110¼	110¼	110⅛	55
8⅛ January 7.	2 July 13.	2⅝	2½	— ⅛	National Linseed Oil certificates	3,000,000	May 1, '98.	2	..	2½	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	...	7,738
57½ September 14.	43 April 20.	58	65	...	National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st preferred	32,000,000	.....		..	52	52	50½	51	...	100
65 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	50¾	51¼	— ¾	National Steel Company	26,000,000	Sep. 30, '99.	1¾	Q	96	96	95	96	...	2,575
99⅝ August 11.	85 May 15.	94¾	96	+ ¾	National Steel Company preferred	27,655,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	Q	119¼	119¼	118¾	118¾	91	2,261
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	118¾	119	— 1¼	New Jersey Central	5,000,000	1896.	6	..	169	169½	165	165	98	2,530
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	165	170	—11½	New York Air Brake	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	Q	135	135¾	133¾	134⅝	115¾	350
144⅜ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	134⅜	134½	+ ⅞	New York Central	52,308,600	Sep. 30, '99.	2	Q	216	216	216	216	192¾	8,425
222 April 20.	199 January 19.	214	220	...	New York, New Haven & Hartford	5,000,000	March, '98.	2	..	72	72	72	72	...	37
79 January 23.	65 March 7.	70	78	+ 4¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d pf	11,000,000	.....		..	32¾	32¾	32½	32½	...	100
41 January 23.	29½ May 4.	32	35	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....		..	25¼	25¾	24¾	25	15¼	300
28⅞ March 27.	18⅝ January 3.	25	25¼	— ⅞	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....		..	24¾	24¾	23¾	24¼	14⅝	3,160
28⅝ August 23.	17⅜ March 17	24¼	24½	— ⅞	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '99.	2	SA	69¼	69¾	68¼	68¾	50⅜	4,391
74¼ August 23.	61⅝ January 6.	69	69½	— 1⅞	North American	39,733,100	.....		..	12⅜	12⅞	12½	12½	6½	3,345
13⅜ August 8.	6⅝ January 6.	12⅝	12⅜	— ¾	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	SA	53¼	53¼	52	52⅝	41¾	1,810
57½ August 24.	42⅝ January 7.	52½	52⅝	— 1	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Sept. 5, '99.	1	Q	75½	75½	74½	75⅛	76	13,162
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	74¾	75	— ½	**Oregon Railroad & Navigation**	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	..	42¼	42¼	42½	42½	...	5,880
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	43	45	...	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '99.	2	SA	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	...	16
77¾ September 22.	68¾ June 16.	75¼	77	— 2½	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	SA	46½	47	46½	46½	45½	175
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	46½	48	— 1	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	SA	41½	41½	40½	40½	32¼	300
55 January 30.	38¾ September 20.	40½	41	— ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 3, '99.	2½	SA	131⅛	131½	130½	131½	117	1,430
142 January 23.	122⅜ January 5.	131¼	131½	— ½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	Aug. 25, '99.	1½	Q	110⅜	111	108¾	110	101⅞	10,876
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	110	110⅜	— ¾	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....		..	73⅛	75	73	75	43¼	28,015
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	73	75	...	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....		..	56½	56½	53½	54½	...	800
61 August 14.	43¾ June 1.	55½	56	— 2⅝	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	Q	89⅞	90	89	89¼	...	2,025
91 September 7.	78 May 25.	88	89	— ¼	Pullman Palace Car Company	24,000,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1½	Q	175	175	167	173	190¼	740
177 September 23.	156 January 21.	172	175	— 2¼	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....		..	21⅜	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	17½	1,642
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13.	21⅜	21½	— ¼	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....		..	58½	58⅞	57¼	58¼	43½	380
68½ April 4.	51⅜ January 7.	58⅛	58¼	— ⅝	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....		..	32	32¾	32	32¾	20½	8,450
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	32½	32¾	+ ¼	Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	.....		..	28¼	28¼	27½	28	...	1,300
33⅞ September 6.	22¼ August 26.	27⅞	28	— ¾	Republic Iron & Steel preferred	20,852,000	.....		..	72¾	74	72½	72½	...	2,185
79 September 5.	70½ September 20.	72½	73	— ¼	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	..	82⅜	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	...	2,310
83¾ August 31.	66 January 3.	80¾	81¾	..	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	4,600,000	.....		..	5½	5½	5½	5½	...	340
6 January 9.	3¾ June 24.	4½	5½	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	SA	50	51	50	51	...	100
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	50	52	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500,000	.....		..	15½	15½	15½	15½	17	200
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	15	16	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....		..	11	11	10¾	10¾	7¼	300
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	11¼	11⅜	— ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	SA	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	...	784
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	70	72	..	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Sept. 2, '99.	1	SA	36¾	37¾	35¾	37⅜	29⅝	25
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	37¼	37½	+ ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	.....		..	14	15¼	13¾	15	4⅝	1,000
18¼ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	15	15¼	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....		..	34¼	35½	32¾	35½	11¼	1,680
40⅜ August 3.	17 January 3.	35¼	35½	+ ¾	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,200	July 5, '87.	3	..	61½	61½	61½	61½	...	3,730
73⅞ August 26.	36 January 5.	61	65	— 1	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....		..	38	38⅛	36⅝	37¾	23½	100
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....		..	12	12	11⅝	11⅝	8¾	64,035
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	11⅞	12	— ⅛	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	..	52	52¼	51⅝	52	33½	2,939
55¾ August 31.	40⅞ January 24.	51¾	52¼	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....		..	7	7	7	7	7	5,792
12 January 10.	6½ September 20.	6¾	7	..	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	..	118	118	108	116	26⅞	120
126 September 11.	86 January 9.	115½	116	— 2	Tennessee Coal & Iron preferred	1,000,000	.....		..	150	150	150	150	...	42,995
150 August 22.	111 January 4	...	...	...	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....		..	19½	19¾	19	19	13	50
25⅝ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	18¾	19¼	— ¾	Third Avenue	12,000,000	Aug. 31, '99.	1¾	Q	160	160	160	160	168	1,250
242 February 27.	160 September 28.	150	160	...	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	Aug. 15, '99.	1	..	63¾	65	63¾	65	30	220
73 April 17.	38 January 3.	63	65½	+ 3	Twin City Rapid Transit preferred	2,692,200	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	138	138	138	138	...	350
141 February 24.	117½ January 6.	136	139	..	**Union Bag & Paper Company**	16,000,000	.....		..	30¾	30¾	29½	29½	...	100
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	29½	30½	— 1	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	Q	81½	82	80	82	...	1,400
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	81	82	+ 1	Union Pacific Railway	87,645,500	.....		..	45	45	43½	44¼	33	520
50⅜ February 21.	38¼ June 20.	44¼	44¾	— ¾	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	SA	76⅝	76⅞	76	77	64¾	16,837
84½ January 23.	73 June 1.	76½	76¾	— ½	Union Flour & Milling Company	3,500,000	.....		..	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	...	11,734
58¼ September 15.	24 September 20.	23	26	..	United Flour & Milling Company preferred	5,000,000	.....		..	51½	51½	50½	50½	...	10
78½ September 15.	50 September 20.	...	51	— 2	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....		..	15	15	13½	14½	6¼	520
15½ September 23.	5¾ June 7.	14¾	14½	— ½	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	Q	79¾	80¼	78¼	79⅞	63⅞	56,647
80⅞ September 25.	68 June 1.	79¾	79⅞	+ 1½	United States Rubber	23,666,000	July 31, '99.	1	Q	48	48	47⅝	47¾	37	25,815
57 April 5.	42⅝ January 5.	47½	48½	— 1½	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	Q	115	115¾	115	115¾	99½	1,516
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	114	117	— ½	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....		..	7½	7½	7½	7½	8¾	200
8⅝ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7½	7⅝	— ⅛	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....		..	21⅞	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	20⅝	420
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	21⅞	22	— ¼	Wagner Palace Car Company	19,730,500	Sep. 4, '99.	66 2-3c	M	194	194	194	194	...	910
195 September 21.	181 July 17.	190	200	— 1	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	SA	135	135	135	135	...	100
135½ September 6.	125 February 10.	130	136	...	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	Q	87¾	88⅜	87½	88	90⅞	25
98¼ January 24.	87 September 20.	88	88½	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....		..	12¼	12⅜	12	12¼	...	1,715
13 August 31.	8¼ June 1.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....		..	58½	58½	58½	58½	...	8,730
64 January 30.	50 June 2.	55	58	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....		..	31⅞	32⅞	31⅝	32½	...	10
32⅝ September 25.	21½ June 23.	31¾	32¼	+ ⅜	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....		..	17	17	16½	16½	...	6,412
18⅝ August 24.	13½ May 24.	16	17	— ½	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....		..	55¼	55¼	55	55	...	490
59 August 28.	48⅜ May 26.	55	55½	— 1½											835
					SILVER.										
65 April 28.	59 September 21.	59	60	+ ½	Bullion Certificates	.....	.....		..	59½	59½	59½	59½	...	5,000

NOTE.—The highest and lowest prices, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. † Payment restrained by an injunction. ‡Semi-annual 1½ and ½ extra. A.—Annual. S. A.—Semi-annual

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 28, 1899.

BONDS. Sales Week Ended Sept. 28. $4,919,600	Week Ending Sept. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	11
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	96	96	13
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	102⅛	102¼	101¾	102	259
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	88	88	87	87½	129½
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	97¼	97¼	97⅜	97¼	23
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	95⅝	95⅝	95	95	340½
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	99⅞	100	99¾	99⅞	163
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	99½	99½	99	99	3
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st 5s	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞	5
Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	117¾	118	117¾	118	8
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	6
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109	109	109	109	6
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96½	96½	95½	95½	155
Central Georgia 1st incomes	40½	40½	40	40	5
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, coupon	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	23
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	2
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	15
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	95⅝	95⅞	95	95⅞	44
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	119	119	118	118½	31
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	6
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	7
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	9
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	5
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	172½	172½	172½	172½	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111½	111½	111½	111½	6
Chi., M. & St. P., Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	121	121	120¾	120¾	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Mil. Div. 7s	172½	172½	172½	172½	3
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	110	110	110	110	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	106¾	106⅝	106	106	110
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97½	97½	97	97	22
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	121	121	121	121	2
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	2
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. 5s	96	96	95	96	12
Colorado Southern 4s	85½	85¾	85½	85¾	57
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	105½	105⅞	105½	105⅞	14
Denver & Rio Grande 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	99½	99½	99	99½	13
Detroit City Gas 5s	99	99	98½	98½	11
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	21
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn con. 4s	97	97	97	97	14
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Erie prior lien 4s	91	91	90½	90½	91
Erie general lien 4s	70¼	71¼	70	71¼	41
Erie 1st consol. 7s	140½	140½	140½	140½	1
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	11
Flint & Pere Marquette 1st con. 5s	105	105¼	105	105¼	5
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	107½	107⅞	107½	107⅞	15
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	77	77½	77	77⅛	9
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¼	103¼	33
Green Bay & Western deb., B	7	7	6½	6½	26
Hocking Valley 4½s	101½	101½	101	101½	24
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	88⅝	17
Houston & Texas Central consol. 6s	113	113	113	113	12
Illinois Central, Louisville Div. 3½s	102¾	102⅛	102⅝	102⅞	28
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa ref. 5s	107	108½	107	108½	5
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121	122	121	122	6
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	93	93	93	93	2
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114½	115	114½	114¾	14
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	71½	74	71	73½	654
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	14
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	113⅛	113½	113⅛	113⅛	11
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	124	124	124	124	2
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109	109	109	109	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s	100	100	100	100	1
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 4s	100	100	99⅝	99⅝	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	41
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¼	11
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	21
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	109½	109¾	109½	109¾	10
Metropolitan West Side El., Chicago, 4s	95	95	95	95	5
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	14
Mexican Central 1st income	27⅝	27½	26⅝	26⅞	2
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾	11
Mexican International consol. 4s	86½	86½	80	86½	2
Michigan Central consol. 7s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st, Ashland Div. 6s	140	140	140	140	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	155
Minneapolis & St. Louis con. 5s	115¾	115¾	115	115	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93	93¼	93	93⅛	23
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	70½	70½	69½	70	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	15
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	94	96	94	95	44
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	117¾	117¾	117	117½	31
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	97	98	97	97¾	6
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	85½	85½	85	85	7
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 5s	107½	107½	106¾	106¾	3
New York Central deb. 5s, registered	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	9
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99⅝	5
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	98½	98½	98½	98½	4
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	112	112	112	112	5
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107	107½	106¾	107½	6
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s certfs	185	185	185	185	4
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	104	104	103¾	103¾	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94¾	94¾	94½	94½	1
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	66½	66½	65½	65⅝	71
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	103½	103½	103¼	103⅜	1
Northern Pacific Terminal 6s	119	120½	119	120½	11
Ohio River 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	21
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102	103	102	103	10
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	116	118	116	116	5
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	113¾	114	113¾	118	14
Oregon Short Line Income A	103	103	102½	114	2
Oregon Short Line Income B	79¼	80	79¼	80	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	128	128	127	127	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105	105	104	105	21
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	115½	115½	115½	115½	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Reading general 4s	87	87	86½	86⅞	61
Rio Grande Western 4s	97¾	100	97¾	100	14
Richmond & Danville deb. 5s, stamped	110	110	110	110	1
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	127	127	127	127	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	112⅜	112⅜	112	112⅜	74
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern 4s	83	83¼	82¾	83	63
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	124½	124½	124¼	124½	28
St. Louis & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	108	108	108	108	2
St. Louis Southern 1st 4s	96	96	96	96	1
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	104	104	104	104	2
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	93¾	93¾	92¾	92⅞	31
St. Paul, M. & Man., East Minn. Div. 1st 6s	63¾	63¾	62⅞	63½	120
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	112	112	112	112	5
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115¼	115⅝	3
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	113½	113½	113¼	113¼	8
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix 1st 5s	131¼	131¾	131¼	131¼	5
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	79¾	79¾	79¼	79½	10
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	106⅝	106½	106⅝	106⅝	25
Southern Pacific col. tr. 4s, w. i.	101	101	101	101	2
Southern Pacific of Cal. con. 5s, stamped	101¼	101¼	106½	106¼	3
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	84½	84½	84	84⅞	153
Southern Railway 5s	107½	107½	107	107	10
Standard Rope & Twine income	114	114	113¾	113¾	15
	106⅞	108¾	108½	108¾	16
	20	21¾	20	20	22
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	109	109	108¼	109	9
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	8
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	114¾	114⅞	114¾	114¾	10
Union Pacific new 4s	104¼	104½	103⅝	104	154½
Wabash 1st 5s	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¾	2
Wabash 2d 5s	100	100¼	100	100	8
Wabash debenture, Series B	36¼	36¾	35½	36¼	76
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen 5s	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113¼	113¼	113	113	16
West Shore gtd 4s	113	113	112¾	112¾	19
West Shore gtd 4s, reg	112¾	113	113¼	113	6
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	108¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	76	76	76	76	6
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	92¾	92¾	92	92	64
Total sales					$4,892,500

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.					
Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 28, 1899.					
United States 5s, registered	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	130	130	130	130	2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130¼	130¼	130¼	130¼	20
United States 3s, coupon	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	10
United States 3s, coupon, small	108¼	108¼	108⅝	108⅝	29¼
			108	108	*3
Total sales					$72,100
STATE BONDS.					
Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Sept. 28, 1899.					
Virginia Funded Debt, 2-3s of 1991	87½	87½	87½	87½	15
Total sales					$15,000
Grand total					$4,919,600

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101¼	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	111¼	Sept. 22
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113½	Sept. 15
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅜	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	Sept. 28
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130	Sept. 26
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111⅞	Sept. 28
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111½	Aug. 31	112	Sept. 23
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109¼	May 31	106⅜	Feb. 23	108⅜	Sept. 26
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109¼	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108	Sept. 27
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108⅜	Sept. 27

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. currency 6s, 1899.....102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	109½	Aug. 31	109¾	Sept. 1
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
North Carolina consolidated 4s	109½	Feb. 27	109¼	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
Tennessee settlement 3s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	99	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Sept. 30
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87¾	Sept. 1	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
			82½	Jan. 3	87½	Sept. 27

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small.....105 Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C.....104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B.....108 Sept. 26 | North Carolina 6s, 1918.....128 Feb. 23

STATUS OF NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail up to the close of business on Wednesday of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits with Clearing House Agent.	Deposits with Other Banks and Trust Companies	Net Deposits.
N. Y. CITY.							
Borough of Manhattan.							
Colonial	$100,000	$992,110.00	$14,575.00	$74,734	$150,128.00	.....	$1,067,780.00
Eleventh Ward	100,000	1,421,871.35	48,490.50	50,040	169,480.38	.....	1,536,071.60
Gansevoort	200,000	717,226.79	21,325.19	29,259	23,949.95	$2,796.50	691,465.54
Hamilton	200,000	1,360,000.00	83,200.00	70,700	92,000.00	.....	1,460,000.00
Hide and Leath.	500,000	2,444,900.00	122,300.00	204,700	146,400.00	.....	1,838,900.00
Home	100,000	605,066.29	59,754.95	41,420	52,192.04	727.48	632,584.10
Riverside	100,000	875,911.34	15,336.36	47,001	67,951.47	.....	887,685.01
State	100,000	1,221,200.00	24,300.00	175,700	53,000.00	141,000.00	2,590,000.00
Twelfth Ward	200,000	2,432,873.25	51,835.00	130,841	54,200.00	57,700.00	1,726,600.00
Union Square	200,000	1,043,101.00	28,903.00	100,705	229,333.00	48,630.00	2,696,704.46
19th Ward	100,000						1,434,772.00
Borough of Brooklyn.							
Bedford	150,000	1,118,106.00	16,584.00	79,677	100,070.00	100,000.00	1,233,790.00
Broadway	100,000	1,427,424.35	15,267.60	97,814	160,737.27	26,143.38	1,543,706.72
Eighth Ward	100,000	326,000.00	4,500.00	35,900	42,600.00	6,000.00	297,600.00
Fifth Avenue	100,000	638,700.00	30,300.00	23,800	53,800.00	24,900.00	609,800.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	2,418,700.00	206,000.00	288,800	481,200.00	.....	2,815,300.00
Nassau Nat.	300,000	3,816,000.00	120,000.00	220,000	342,000.00	40,000.00	3,800,000.00
Mech. & Trad's	100,000	963,483.58	23,955.00	48,594	100,184.82	21,420.49	929,600.98
National City	500,000	2,589,000.00	123,000.00	224,000	378,000.00	94,000.00	2,931,000.00
North Side	100,000	754,454.91	13,558.92	51,864	29,450.55	51.00	666,318.83
Sprague Nat.	200,000	1,116,900.00	117,400.00	10,000	149,400.00	23,500.00	1,024,000.00
Union	100,000	334,799.00	5,516.00	11,033	28,618.00	19,000.00	247,144.00
Wallabout	100,000	600,022.00	12,633.00	38,993	51,345.00	131,500.00	700,471.00
17th Ward	100,000	476,085.00	8,500.00	35,450	59,852.00	13,727.00	414,374.00
26th Ward	100,000	519,872.00	7,830.00	32,224	82,347.00	1,700.00	533,905.00
Borough of Richmond.							
Bank of S. I.	25,000	499,200.00	22,100.00	15,527	83,625.00	600.00	563,675.00
First Nat., S. I.	100,000	652,014.00	19,112.00	20,000	123,196.00	.....	667,662.00
HOBOKEN.							
First Nat.	110,000	1,819,600.00	124,300.00	21,200	102,900.00	97,300.00	1,616,100.00
Second Nat.	125,000	928,259.00	55,600.00	89,500	45,000.00	48,800.00	927,900.00
JERSEY CITY.							
First Nat.	400,000	4,705,000.00	224,200.00	376,700	589,200.00	427,100.00	5,998,000.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,070,483.00	80,239.00	75,185	192,567.00	62,821.00	1,809,280.00
Second Nat.	250,000	1,352,200.00	53,100.00	36,500	196,000.00	.....	1,115,400.00
Third Nat.	200,000	914,341.57	25,062.81	72,663	104,751.27	25,998.09	852,826.57

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week of last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$11,469,562
Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	8,946,736
From Jan. 1, 1899	384,652,100
From Jan. 1, 1898	321,761,721

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 26, 1899	$8,113,871
Week ended Sept. 27, 1898	6,955,258
From Jan. 1, 1899	331,293,467
From Jan. 1, 1898	350,670,292

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$15,564
Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	5,871,001
From Jan. 1, 1899	9,888,933
From Jan. 1, 1898	85,372,399

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$3,060
Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	13,890
From Jan. 1, 1899	25,879,489
From Jan. 1, 1898	7,878,757

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$12,504
Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	5,857,111
From Jan. 1, 1899	77,493,642

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899	$15,990,536

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$46,269
Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	21,907
From Jan. 1, 1899	2,879,252
From Jan. 1, 1898	1,878,867

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$314,123
Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	1,138,848
From Jan. 1, 1899	34,378,782
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,780,025

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$267,854
Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	4,732,158
From Jan. 1, 1899	$1,499,530
From Jan. 1, 1898	50,583,374

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$61,873
Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	5,902,903
From Jan. 1, 1899	12,768,185
From Jan. 1, 1898	87,251,266

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$317,183
Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	1,152,733
From Jan. 1, 1899	60,258,249
From Jan. 1, 1898	42,667,782

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 28, 1899	$255,350
From Jan. 1, 1899	47,490,064

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Sept. 30, 1898	$4,750,170
From Jan. 1, 1898	44,583,484

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The advance in Metropolitan Elevated continues. There was the gain of 1⅝ points in preferred stock today, the highest price being 70. The close was at 69¾, the opening at 69, and fifty shares sold at 68¾. The bonds brought 95½ and the trust certificates 23. Other elevated securities were active on a narrower range, the rumors of purchase helping the sale. Industrials had only a moderate demand. Settlement prices:

Am. Strawboard	84¼
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	77
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	128
National Biscuit Co. com.	45¾
National Biscuit Co. pf.	97
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co.	2
Chi. Brew. & Malt. Co. pf.	12
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co.	3¼
Mil. & Chi. Brew. Co. pf.	18
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co.	12
Chi. Pkg. & P. Co. pf.	30
N. Chi. St. R. R.	259
W. Chi. St. R. R.	119
South Side El. R. R.	98
Lake St. Elevated	17¼
Lake St. Elevated, t. ctfs.	15¾
Street's W. S. C. Line	20
Am. Linseed com.	9¾
Am. Linseed pf.	40
Am. Tin Plate com.	35¼
Am. Tin Plate pf.	85¼
National Carbon com.	20½
National Carbon pf, ex dividend	82
National Steel com.	51¼
National Steel pf.	95
Chi. Union Traction	32
Chi. Union Traction pf.	81

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 28, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102¼	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101 Sept 19	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995.	96¾	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	96 Sept 28	..	..
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995.	103⅝	May 31	99¼	Apr 7	102 Sept 28	101⅞	102
Do., registered.	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101½ Sept 18	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995.	88½	Aug 31	78	Jan 6	87½ Sept 28	87½	87½
Do., do., registered.	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83 Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934.	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110 Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950.	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	100½ Aug 11	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio—							
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 26	95	Sep 20	95 Sept 28	94¾	95
Do., mtge. gold 4s, 1948.	102¼	May 25	99¾	Sep 12	99¼ Sept 28	99¾	100
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990.	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½ Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990.	..	..	..	..	105¾ Oct., 95	..	..
Monongn. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	104¼ July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111 June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115 Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid. 1st ext. 4½s, 1939.	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85 Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	107¼ Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1900	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108 Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993.	94	Jan 23	93⅞	Jan 23	94 Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts.	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94 Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Ser es A, 2043.	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¾ Jan 11	..	..
Do., Do., Series B, 2043.	13¾	Jan 23	10¾	Jan 16	12 Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	11¼	Feb 10	11¼	Feb 10	11½ Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911.	130½	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128¾ May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128 June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905.	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	103¼ Aug 2	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates.	105	Apr 28	102½	Feb 25	105 June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947.	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112 Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932.	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89 Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945.	115½	Jul 14	102½	May 13	113⅜ Sept 21	..	115
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941.	117½	Apr 5	111½	Apr 5	117½ Apr 5	115½	..
Bkyn, Q. Co. & S. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1941	108½	Apr 20	103¾	Jan 4	107½ Sept 19	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950.	104½	Jul 8	98	Sep 19	99 Sept 26	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938.	..	..	..	..	74 Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937.	111	Feb 20	107	Sep 11	108 Sept 20	106½	108¾
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129 Sept 1	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	130½	Jul 6	127	Sep 27	127 Sept 27	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	..	..	..	103 Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913.	..	..	..	..	100 Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101½	Feb 8	105 May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906.	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	109 Sept 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116⅞ Sept 19	..	..
Do., do., registered.	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½ Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927.	..	..	..	..	140 Feb 14,97	..	..
C. R., I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105 Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	109 Sept 26	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913.	112	Feb 24	107½	Sep 26	107½ Sept 26	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	106 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948.	93⅜	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89 July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96 Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945.	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	119 Sept 15	117	119
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945.	100¼	Apr 29	91⅞	Jan 31	95½ Sept 27	95½	96
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	40 Sept 27	40	41
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	11 Sept 22	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945.	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6½ Aug 17	..	7½
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	..	..	..	95 De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947.	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102 June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946.	..	..	..	..	90 Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv 7s, 1902.	112	Jan 11	109¼	May 3	110 Sept 18	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908.	112¾	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112¾ Mar 20	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987.	122½	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	118⅝ Sept 25	118	..
Do., do., registered.	121¼	Jul 22	112¼	Jan 7	118 Sept 27	115	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con. as. 7s, 1900	102¼	Apr 1	98¾	Sep 7	100 Sept 27	..	100¼
Lo., 5s, 1912.	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100 May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921.	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116½ Aug 2	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899.	..	..	..	..	104 No 13,97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A, B, C, D, 1898	..	..	..	..	103 Feb 24,98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898.	..	..	..	..	102 Feb 21,98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	109	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	106⅞ Aug 7	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103¼ Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900.	..	..	..	..	103 Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900.	108½	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½ Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	113¼	Jun 15	111¼	Sep 1	111¼ Sept 1	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125¾	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	123⅜ July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900.	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107 Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112 Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918.	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼ May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝ June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899.	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½ Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates.	100½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	108⅞ July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	..	..	..	98 Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	106	Aug 23	106	Aug 23	106 Aug 23	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908.	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119½ June 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911.	123	Aug 2	118¾	Mar 2	121¾ Aug 30	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.	121	Apr 25	117¼	Jan 3	118½ Sept 28	..	..
Do., do., registered.	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117 June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992.	97¾	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	95⅞ Sept 28	..	96
Do., do., registered.	97⅞	Aug 30	92⅞	Jan 18	97⅞ Aug 30	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104 Sept 19	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989.	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100 June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	95½ My 27, 98	99	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941.	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼ Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g. 5s, 1902	104	Feb 7	101⅛	Apr 7	101 Sept 25	100	..
Chi. & Alton sinking fund g. 6s, 1903.	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109 June 12	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900.	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104 Feb 1	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900.	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞	Feb 24	106⅞ Feb 24	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	..	..	..	105½ Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903.	117¾	Jun 29	113	Sep 14	113⅜ Sept 27	113⅜	114¼
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901.	105	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105 Mar 16	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913.	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	111⅜ Sept 28	..	..
Do., convertible 5s, 1903.	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	135¼ Sept 7	..	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919.	118⅜	Sep 14	115⅜	May 1	118⅜ Sept 20	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919.	107	Jul 26	105	Feb 27	106⅜ Sept 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922.	105	May 26	101½	Jan 26	103 Sept 28	103	..
Do., 4s, 1921.	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100 Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905.	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105 Aug 9	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927.	113⅞	Aug 8	105¾	Jan 3	113½ Sept 22	113	..
Do., do., registered.	111¼	Jun 2	111¼	Jun 2	111¼ June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St Joseph con. 6s, 1911.	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124 July 6	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926.	108	Mar 24	105⅜	Apr 27	106⅜ Aug 25	107	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114½ Aug 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.	139½	Sep 5	134	Jan 3	139½ Sept 5	138	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.	117½	Jun 13	109½	Jun 16	116½ Sept 26	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	103½ No 18,98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936.	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107 Aug 12	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—							
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	115¾ Sept 19	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	100 Aug 29	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947.	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	110 Sept 22	108	112
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—							
Mil. & St P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	173	Sep 5	160¾	Jan 7	173 Sept 5	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & L. 7s, 1899.	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼ Apr 10	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903.	172½	Sep 27	160½	Jan 10	172½ Sept 27	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905.	174½	Sep 11	160	Jan 3	173½ Sept 12	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908.	172½	Sep 26	161	Jan 11	172½ Sept 26	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909.	122¼	Jun 8	121¾	May 13	120½ Sept 22	..	121
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919.	120¼	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	120 Sept 13	..	..
Do., 1st S. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910.	123¾	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	119 Sept 18	..	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910.	132½	May 25	129	Jan 19	129½ Aug 14	..	132
Do., do., 5s, 1910.	..	..	..	..	109½ Dec 7, 98	..	113
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910.	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123 May 2	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921.	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	120¾ Sept 27	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926.	125⅝	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	122½ Aug 23	121¾	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910.	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112 Aug 3	111¾	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122½ June 1	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921.	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	121 Sept 18	120	122
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914.	118¼	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼ May 18	..	..
Do., Far. & Sc. assu. g. 6s, 1924.	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½ July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916.	..	..	..	..	106¼ Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916.	118¼	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	115⅜ July 17	116	117
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989.	114⅞	May 4	108¼	Jan 11	111¼ Sept 27	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	105½ Feb 19,98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st. main line 6s, 1910.	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121 July 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913.	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125 July 10	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915.	145⅜	Jul 11	142¾	May 4	145 Sept 20	..	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902.	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112 Sept 19	..	112⅛
Do., do., registered.	114	Apr 14	112¼	Aug 30	112½ Aug 30	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929.	122½	Mar 13	115	Aug 28	120 Sept 7	..	..
Do., do., registered.	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116 June 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929.	110½	Mar 10	106½	Apr 12	109 Sept 14	..	..
Do., do., registered.	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾ Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933.	123	Jan 30	121½	May 4	122¾ Aug 7	..	..
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	119¼ De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909.	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	110 Sept 26	..	110
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	109½ Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921.	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118 July 18	118	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	117¾ Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extens on 4s, 1886-1926.	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109 Aug 30	109	..
Do., registered.	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞	Feb 20	106⅞ Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987.	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	109½ Sept 18	108⅝	109½
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901.	..	..	..	..	107¾ My 26, 98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898.	..	..	..	..	102¼ Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907.	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124 June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905.	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½ Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909.	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111 Jan 5	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910.	114½	Aug 28	113	Apr 24	114½ Aug 28	..	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	108 Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921.	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	140 Sept 13	139	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907.	..	..	..	..	105½ Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	129	Sep 2	117⅝	Feb 1	129 Sept 2	119	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924.	..	..	..	..	138 Dec 13,98	140	144
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925.	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	140 Sept 25	140	..
Do., incomes, 1911.	114¼	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114¼ June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136½	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	132¼ Sept 5	..	..
Do., do., registered.	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133¼ Sept 23	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988.	110¾	May 17	104⅝	Jan 4	106 Sept 28	105⅞	106
Do., do. registered.	107⅞	Apr 6	105⅜	Mar 7	107¼ Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	96	Sep 21	96 Sept 21	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905.	87½	Aug 25	83	May 9	87½ Aug 28	80	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905.	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½ May 18	96	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923.	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114 Sept 1	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do., do., small.	..	..	..	..	100 Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930.	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	138 Sept 12	..	139
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918.	138	Mar 27	127½	Aug 28	127½ Aug 28	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919.	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	131¼ Sept 27	..	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930.	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140 Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919.	..	..	..	..	106 Jul 22,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932.	123	May 4	120¼	Jul 11	121 Sept 25	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947.	102¾	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	97 Sept 28	..	..
Chi. & W. Mich Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99⅝	Jun 28	99½ June 28	..	..
Cin. Ham. & Dayton con. sk. fd. 7s, 1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120 Aug 10	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937.	..	..	..	..	103¼ Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	115½	Sep 5	112	Feb 9	115½ Sept 5	116	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	..	..	..	..	105⅝ Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼ Aug 3	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87⅜	Jan 12	94¾ Sept 28	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939.	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97 June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅞	Sep 6	99¾	Jan 7	103 Sept 26	103½	..
Do., do., registered.	99	May 4	99	May 4	99 May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	87 Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.	..	..	..	..	87 Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½ Apr 24	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936.	104½	Aug 28	102	Jan 3	104½ Aug 28	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920.	..	..	..	..	100 Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	118½	May 31	118¼	May 31	118½ June 14	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½ Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940.	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	87 Sept 26	86	..
Do., income 4s, 1990.	33	Jan 10	17	Sep 15	23 Sept 22	20	21
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914.	138½	Jul 6	135½	May 11	138½ July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	137 Sept 1	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M. C. C. C. & I. 7s, 1901	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	108½ Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	108½	Jul 20	106½	Sep 19	106½ Sept 19	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938.	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼ June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Rway 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	60	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	65 Sept 15	..	..
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947.	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	72 Sept 20	71	..
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929.	90	Jun 13	85	Sep 12	85¾ Sept 28	85½	86
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.	..	..	..	..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½ June 15	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906.	124¾	Aug 28	124¼	Jun 7	124¾ Aug 28	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914.	144	Jan 26	141¼	Aug 28	141¾ Sept 14	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	109 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901.	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108½ June 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.	145½	May 1	141¼	Sep 1	141½ Sept 1	..	..
Do., registered.	..	..	..	..	140 Oct 26,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921.	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138 July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923.	122	Sep 15	117	Feb 8	122 Sept 15	..	..
Do., term. and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½ June 20	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900.	..	..	..	..	108 Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917.	..	..	..	..	146 Sep 13,98	..	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	143 May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906.	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½ Apr 21	121½	124½
Do., registered.	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122 June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906.	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116½ Aug 16	115½	..
Do., do., registered.	117½	Jan 26	111½	Apr 17	116¼ June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921.	154	Sep 7	150¾	May 31	154 Sept 7	153	..
Do., do., registered.	..	..	..	..	141 May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	98½	Sep 18	99½ Sept 28	99	99⅛
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900.	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼ Aug 23	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928.	108¾	May 25	102½	Jan 3	105⅞ Sept 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936.	112⅞	Jun 13	107½	Sep 7	108½ Sept 28	104½	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933.	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92 Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917.	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108 Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995.	72	Sep 6	68	Jul 12	72 Sept 7	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	19 Sept 18	..	..
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937.	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	110 Sept 25	110	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928.	..	..	..	..	92¼ Feb 11,98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111⅓	Jan 16	114 July 14	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941.	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	110⅝ July 31	108¼	110
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.	121	Jul 27	115½	Feb 15	121 July 27	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.	121	May 25	121	May 25	121 May 25	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.	116¾	Jul 27	116½	Jul 11	116½ Aug 11	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.	122½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	121 Sept 6	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.	106½	Apr 26	105	Apr 14	106¼ Apr 14	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.	145¾	Jan 26	140½	Sep 25	140½ Sept 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920.	..	..	..	..	143 De 30, 98	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935.	142	Sep 14	141½	Aug 1	142 Sept 14	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916.	140	Jan 26

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., Penn. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	114½	Aug 23	111	Jan 5	111	Sept 21	111	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	110	Feb 24	108	Jan 11	108½	July 26	..	109½
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	108¾	Aug 22	108¾	Aug 22	108¾	Aug 22	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	110½	Jul 27	106½	Feb 8	107½	Sept 26	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	109½	May 1	106½	Jun 7	108½	Aug 8	108½	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	99	Sep 15	91	Jan 10	98	Sept 23	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s,1930	..	....	..	....	109	Mr 19,98	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103	Jan 18,98	..	..
Louis. & Jeff. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	98½	Jul 19	93	Sep 21	93	Sept 21	..	..
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112¾	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	109¾	Sept 28	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g 6s, 1908	121⅝	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	119¼	Sept 25	118½	119½
Do., 2d 7s, 1899	102⅞	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	102¼	Sept 21	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅝	Jan 4	120½	Sept 16	..	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	122⅞	Sept 27	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	126¾	July 20	124	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	127⅛	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	124	Sept 27	124	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	78½	Aug 16	68¾	Jan 4	77¾	Sept 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	29¼	Sep 13	16¼	Apr 3	26⅝	Sept 28	26½	27
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¼	Apr 18	13⅜	Sept 23	12¾	13¼
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	86¼	Sept 28	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	100	Sep 12	100	Sep 12	100	Sept 12	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15	Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150	Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	116½	Sep 11	110½	Jan 18	115	Sept 28	115	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	100	Aug 21	97	Sep 6	97	Sept 26	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121	July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128	De 12, 98	..	..
Minn. Street Ry 1st con. 5s, 1919	110½	Sep 11	110¼	Sep 11	110¼	Sept 11	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	107	Aug 14	103½	Feb 4	107	Aug 14	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93⅛	Sept 28	93	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	73⅝	Aug 28	65¼	May 9	70	Sept 28	..	..
Do., 1st ext g. 5s, 1944	96¼	Sep 7	82	Jan 19	94¾	Sept 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	95	Aug 21	86	Jan 19	89	Sept 9	..	94
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	78	Sept 15	75	78
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	96½	Sep 2	85	Jan 21	96½	Sept 2	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	106	Sept 20	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	117½	Sept 28	..	118
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	116	Sept 16	..	116
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	102	Aug 29	91½	Jan 3	95	Sept 26	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98½	Jul 28	88	Jan 3	95	Sept 28	95	96
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	109	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107¼	Aug 8	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111½	July 19	..	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106⅝	May 20	105¼	Feb 6	106	July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106⅜	July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105⅜	Jan 16	106¾	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114⅝	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	112⅜	Sept 28	..	112⅞
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111½	July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	129	Aug 28	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾	June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	..	Aug 26	82½	Jan 4	85	Sept 27	..	..
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	105	Sept 19	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	130	Sep 11	130	Sept 11	130	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	101	Sep 12	101	Sep 12	101	Sept 12	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108½	Sep 7	105¼	Apr 22	108	Sept 8	108	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al., 1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	..	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	111¾	Aug 19	112	Sept 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112	June 27	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¾	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	108	Aug 7	106½	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 26	106⅝	Sep 26	106⅝	Sept 26	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1880-1904	..	....	..	....	108½	Fe 21, 98	106½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼	June 26	106½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	101⅝	Sep 9	106⅜	Sept 12	..	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	101	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¾	Sep 19	111½	Sept 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 14	111½	Feb 17	112½	Apr 14	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	98½	Sept 26	..	99
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100	May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	99¾	Sept 28	..	99¾
Do., registered	103	Jun 26	98	Jan 6	99¾	Sept 20	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 4s, gtd., 2361	117¾	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	112⅞	Sept 28	..	..
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	113	Sept 25	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	112	Aug 31	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A.,1940	..	....	..	....	95	Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104	Aug 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104	Aug 28	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	128½	Sept 11	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107	Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123	July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123	June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103¾	Sept 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Feb 20	103¾	Aug 25	103¾	Aug 25	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jun 20	115	July 18	114½	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Sep 14	114¼	Sept 14	..	116⅛
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 6	106	Jan 3	109½	Sept 16	..	..
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	106	Jan 5	111	Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121	Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110¼	Sept 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103	May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	..	....	..	....	122	Feb 25,98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼	Jne 21,98	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½	Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106	Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	109	Aug 25	105¾	Apr 3	107½	Sept 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	105½	Apr 19	106¼	July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	185	Sept 28	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	185	Aug 23	172	Jan 19	185	Aug 26	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	133	Aug 16	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾	Sept 18	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113	July 29	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wr. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan 4	108¾	May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	103¾	Sept 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½	No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119½	Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112	July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132	July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101⅜	Jan 5	103⅝	Sept 28	..	..
Do., registered	104⅛	May 12	102	Jul 14	103½	Sept 16	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	65½	Sep 19	65⅝	Sept 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66	Sept 21	..	..
Washington Central 1st g., 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95	May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	120½	Sep 28	112	Jan 6	120½	Sept 28	119	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾	June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135	June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	130	Aug 24	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½	Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	101	Sept 12	..	101
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96½	Aug 28	88½	Jan 7	94½	Sept 28	..	..
Ogden & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	103	Sep 27	103	Sep 27	103	Sept 27	103	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 17, 97	..	78
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	79	Sept 5	75½	78½
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 26	105	Sept 28	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 99	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	115½	Sept 28	115	..
Do., do., registered	115½	Mar 9	115⅛	Mar 9	115⅛	Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102	No 11, 98	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¼	Aug 18	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	99¾	Aug 31	93½	Apr 3	99	Sept 19	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17	My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20	De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100½	July 18	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 23,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121	No 26, 98	..	..
P., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118	Sept 28	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½	June 30	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113	No 23, 98	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107	De 30, 98	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105½	Mar 15	105⅝	Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100¼	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138¾	Jan 6	140	Sept 16	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140¼	May 1	140½	May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135	June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jul 8, 97	..	116
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	105¼	Sep 11	105¼	Sept 11	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121	July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	Jun 2	118¼	June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90	June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116	July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons.g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	99	Sept 21	99	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 26	98¼	Jan 31	99¼	Sept 12	99	100
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91⅜	Jun 16	85⅜	Jan 7	86⅞	Sept 28	86¾	86⅞
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 29	89½	Jun 1	89½	July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	100	Sept 26	..	98¼
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87¼	Apr 20	88	June 27	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102¼	Feb 3	104	May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	74¼	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	72	Aug 23	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	85	Aug 22	79¼	Jul 11	85	Aug 30	83½	85
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114	Sept 17	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114½	Sept 15	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114	July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	124½	Sept 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	109½	Sept 23	109	..
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	103	Sept 28	102	105
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	83	Sept 20	..	..
St. L. & S. F., S W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100¼	Aug 31	..	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	96	Aug 14	95	Aug 11	96	Sept 26	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84⅜	Jan 4	92⅞	Sept 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	66⅞	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	63¼	Sept 28	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	111	Sept 11	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120	Feb 8	119	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113½	Sept 25	113½	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	99½	Aug 28	100½	101
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	121½	Sept 12	..	..
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jun 24	122	Jul 21	122	Aug 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 24	138¼	Mar 8	142	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¼	Jan 5	115⅝	Sept 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	103	Sep 12	105	Sept 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½	Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½	June 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	119¾	Aug 19	113¾	Jan 24	119¾	Aug 21	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¼	Mar 2	110½	Apr 17	112	Sept 28	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120	Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅞	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	106½	Sept 28	104	107
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Sep 7	112¾	Sept 7	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125½	Feb 15	125½	Feb 15	125½	Feb 15	128	131
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾	Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80	Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¼	June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110	Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103¼	Sept 28	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	111	Sept 7	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	113	Sep 25	111	May 31	113	Sept 25	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88⅜	Sept 27	..	..
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138	July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105	Mar 23	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	79½	Sept 28	..	79¾
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116	De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	102⅜	Sept 28	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 23	109¼	Jan 3	113¼	Sept 27	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	107	Aug 16	107	Aug 16	107	Sept 12	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107	Sept 27	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97¼	Sept 28	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113⅞	No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¼	Aug 2	..	103
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 20	105¾	Jan 3	108¾	Sept 27	..	109
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98	Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	108¼	Aug 14	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	110	July 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾	June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	103¾	Sep 21	103¾	Sept 25	103	103½
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	117	Aug 28	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul 14	115	Jan 6	117½	Sept 21	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	119¾	Jul 28	120	Aug 17	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

than 2½ per cent. The company, it is said, is already on a paying basis, and could begin the payment of dividends much before the end of the year were it not that extensive and costly additions are being made to the plant.

Electric Vehicle common sold during the week down to 85, and at the close the best bid for the stock was 83, a net loss of 12 points. In explanation of the heavy decline in the stock it was said that some of the Directors who recently retired from the Directorate of the company were disposing of their holdings.

Comparative Prices.

The following table compares last week's prices with those of three and six months ago, and shows the net change in price since April 1 in many of the stocks most actively dealt in on the curb:

	Mch. 30.	June 30.	Sept. 28.	Ch'ge 6 mos.
Gas Companies.				
Bay State	2⅛	2⅛	1⅝	— ½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	12½	9¾	7	— 5½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st	90	84	81	— 9
Central Union 5s guar.	106	103	105	— 1
Mutual Gas of N. Y.	318	251	280	—38
New Amsterdam	41½	35	30⅜	—11⅛
New Amsterdam pf.	68	61	54	—14
New Amsterdam 5s	104½	103¾	98½	— 6
New England Gas & C.	..	21	27	+ 6
New Eng. Gas & C. 5s	..	80	80¼	+ ¼
Standard Gas	135	110	111	—24
Standard Gas pf.	150	127	130	—20
Western Gas	95	96	103	+ 8
Ferry Companies.				
Brooklyn Ferry	47½	38	35	—12½
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	98½	96	96½	— 2
Hoboken Ferry	5 ½	54	60	+ 2½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	92	95	93	+ 1
Union Ferry	44	42	45	+ 1
Union Ferry bonds	103½	101	103	— ½
Industrials.				
Am. Agricul. Chem.	..	..	37	..
Am. Agricul. Chem. pf.	..	..	78	..
Am. Beet Sugar	32½	32	28⅝	— 3¾
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	83	78	80¼	— 2¾
Am. Typefounders'	49¾	48	54	+ 4¼
Distilling Co. of Am.	..	25	18½	— 6½
Distilling Co. of Am. pf.	..	60	56	— 4
Elec. Axle Light & P.	..	..	5⅞	..
Electric Boat	33	18	19½	—13½
Electric Boat pf.	50	44½	40	—10
Havana Commercial	39½	29	22¼	—17
Havana Commercial pf.	75	67	66¾	— 8¼
International Pump	33	24	23	—10
International Pump pf.	75½	66½	71¾	— 3¾
Lorillard pf.	116	118½	114½	— 1½
National Graniophone	..	83	78	— 5
National Salt	35	48	46½	+11½
National Salt pf.	70	78	75	+ 5
National Tube	..	..	46	..
National Tube pf.	..	..	98½	..
Otis Elevator	36	30	73	— 3
Otis Elevator pf.	90	88½	96	+ 6
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	90	99	99	+ 9
Rubber Goods Mfg.	32	23	30	— 2
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	77	79½	84	+ 7
Standard Oil Trust	470	461	462	— 8
Union Typewriter	19½	20	28	+ 8½
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	106	114	112	+ 6
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	115	116	118	+ 3
U. S. Horse Collar	..	½	¼	— ¼
Worthington Pump pf.	112	112	109	— 3
Miscellaneous.				
Amalgamated Copper	..	93½	93½	..
American Air Power	70	..	40	—30
British Col. Copper	..	10¾	11¼	+ ½
Electric Vehicle	105	101½	83	—22
Electric Vehicle pf.	111	115	100	—11
*Electro-Pneumatic	2¾	1½	1⅝	— 1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke	..	25	31⅜	+ 6⅜
Generdl Carriage	..	35	30	— 5
Illinois Transportation	..	..	4¼	..
*Markeen Copper	7¾	7	10¾	+ 3⅜
Mexican 5s	..	..	99¾	..
New England Trans.	..	12¾	8⅞	— 3⅞
New York Trans.	15½	25⅝	18½	+ 3
Tennessee Copper	..	18½	16	— 2½
Trust Co. of America	..	252	253	+ 1
*Union Copper	..	..	30	..
Street Railways.				
Columbus Street Railway	70	90	112	+42
New Orleans Traction	..	10½	26	+ 6½
New Orleans Trac. pf.	..	96	96	..
North Jersey Street Ry.	..	33½	36	+ 2½
North Jersey St. Ry 4s	..	93	94	+ 1
United Traction, Prov.	90½	91	102½	+12
Worcester Traction	19	23	27	+ 8
Worcester Traction pf.	101	105	103	+ 2

*Par value $10. Selling dollars per share.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 1.—Last week's market was dull but strong. New business was difficult and mostly impossible, sellers being indifferent, as previous engagements had provided work for a month, and the buyers being indifferent for the inverse reason. There were few Indian orders, but much China business was not taken. Most piece goods were from twopence to sixpence higher nominally. Yarns sold slowly for immediate needs, the spinners requiring an advance commensurate with cotton. The French market reports show a large business in yarns at higher prices than during the week previous.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*Sept. 30	$749,234,101	$38,614,303
Sept. 23	1,330,038,285	58,354,915
Sept. 16	1,088,748,288	43,451,021
†Sept. 9	866,526,474	43,742,432
Sept. 2	953,858,272	53,235,960
Aug. 26	972,688,143	44,757,804
Aug. 19	965,519,793	49,330,731
Aug. 12	903,780,544	47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,889,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
†July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,165,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	52,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,203,504	56,814,127
†June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,231,015,611	69,939,959
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,394,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,309	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,404
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,293,830,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,060,589	74,060,201
†Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
†Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,481,208	70,245,118
Jan. 28	1,494,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,687
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,624,816
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,156	54,514,301
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
†Nov. 26	835,664,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
†Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,899,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,569	50,621,295

*Four days. †Five days.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlanta & West Point	25	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Aug. 26	Sept. 5
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 8	Oct. 3
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 1	Oct. 3
Chesapeake & Ohio	1	Oct. 25	Sept. 26	Oct. 25
Chicago & Alton com.	$2.25	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Chicago & East. Illinois pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 13	Sept. 18
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Oct. 21	Oct. 2	Oct. 13
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	3½	Oct. 21	Oct. 2	Oct. 13
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 6	Sept. 21	Sept. 29
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	Sept. 28	Oct. 9
Cin., Ham. & Dayton pf. A and B, (quarter)	1	Oct. 3	Sept. 19	Oct. 4
C., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Sept. 30	Oct. 5
Dayton & Michigan	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 19	Oct. 4
Dayton & Michigan pf.	2	Oct. 3	Sept. 19	Oct. 4
Delaware, Lack. & West. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 20	Oct. 3	Oct. 20
Evansville & Terre Haute	2	Oct. 19	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	2½	Oct. 16	Sept. 29	Oct. 16
Manhattan (quarter)	1	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
New York Central (quarter)	1	Oct. 16	.....	.....
New York & Harlem common	2	Oct. 2	.....	.....
New York & Harlem pf.	2	Oct. 2	.....	.....
New York & Harlem (extra)	12½	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	Oct. 11
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 10
Rio Grande West. pf. (quarter)	1¼	Nov. 1	.....	.....
Southern pf.	1	Oct. 4	Sept. 11	Sept. 22
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Union Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 9	Oct. 11
West Va. Cent. & Pittsburg	½	Oct. 7	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Inter-State Con. St. N. Attle., Mass., (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 21	Oct. 1
Met. St. Ry., N. Y. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 28	Oct. 15
Philadelphia Traction	4	Oct. 2	.....	.....
United Tract. & El. Co., N. J.	1	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
West End St. (Boston)	3½	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 3

BANK STOCKS.

Chatham National (quarter)	4	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	20	Oct. 2	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Fifth Avenue (extra)	5	Oct. 2	Sept. 21	Oct. 2
Gallatin National	5	Oct. 6	Sept. 27	Oct. 7
Gallatin National (extra)	1	Oct. 6	Sept. 27	Oct. 7
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 2

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental (quarter)	1½	Oct. 10	Oct. 2	Oct. 11
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Oct. 2	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Manufacturers, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Mercantile (quarter)	4	Oct. 2	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Oct. 2	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
Title Guar. & Trust (quarter)	2½	Oct. 2	Sept. 22	Oct. 2

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Amalgamated Copper (quarter)	1½	Oct. 16	Oct. 2	Oct. 17
Amalgamated Copper (extra)	½	Oct. 16	Oct. 2	Oct. 17
Amer. Agricultural Chem. pf.	3	Oct. 1	.....	.....
American Beet Sugar pf.	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 28	Oct. 9
Am. Bell Telephone (quarter)	3	Oct. 16	Oct. 1	Oct. 15
Am. Car & Foundry pf. (quarter)	1¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 10	Nov. 3
American Ice pf.	1½	Oct. 14	Oct. 2	Oct. 16
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Am. Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
American Smelt. & Ref. pf.	1¾	Oct. 10	Sept. 30	Oct. 11
Am. Steel & Wire pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 14	Sept. 29	Oct. 16
Am. Sugar Ref. (quarter)	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 11	Oct. 3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 11	Oct. 3
American Tobacco (quarter)	1½	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	Nov. 1	Oct. 16	Nov. 2
Am. Waltham Watch (extra)	16 2-3	Oct. 12	.....	.....
Anaconda Copper Mining	1¼	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Anaconda Copper Mining (extra)	¾	Nov. 1	Oct. 20	Nov. 2
Bliss, E. W., (quarter)	2½	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Bliss, E. W., pf., (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	Oct. 2
Cambria Steel	2½	Nov. 15	Oct. 31	Oct. 15
Central & So. Am. Tel. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 7	Sept. 30	Oct. 9
Chi. Junc. Ry. & U. Stock Yds. pf.	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 3
Cincinnati Gas (quarter)	$2	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 2
Col. (Ohio) Gas, Light & Heat	1½	Oct. 10	Sept. 19	Oct. 11
Col. (Ohio) Gas, Light & Heat pf.	3	Oct. 10	Sept. 19	Oct. 11
Commercial Cable (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 14	Oct. 2	Oct. 16
Continental Tobacco pf.	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Dan Talmage's Sons pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
Electric Vehicle (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 5
E'pire State-Idaho & Der. (monthly)	3	Oct. 16	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 21	Oct. 3
General Electric common	1½	Oct. 14	.....	.....
Havana Com. Co. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 16	Oct. 5	Oct. 17
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
Knick. Ice (Chi.) common (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	.....	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Oct. 14	Oct. 7	Oct. 16
National Biscuit (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Oct. 5	Oct. 16
National Carbon pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 14	Sept. 30	Oct. 15
National Tube pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 4
Nat. Wall Paper pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 2	Sept. 27	Oct. 3
N. Y. Air Brake (quarter)	2	Oct. 5	Oct. 2	Oct. 16
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 23	Oct. 16
Parrot Copper Company	$1.50	Oct. 12	Oct. 7	Oct. 13
Penn. Mfg., Light & Power	50c	Oct. 15	.....	.....
Pennsylvania Steel pf.	1¾	Oct. 16	.....	.....
Philadelphia Co. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 16
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sept. 25	Oct. 2
Pressed Steel Car pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 16	Sept. 18	Oct. 16
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 14	Sept. 18	Oct. 15
Republic Iron & Steel pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 15	Oct. 2
R. I. Perkins Horse S. pf. (quarter)	1	Oct. 14	Oct. 4	Oct. 15
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 16	Oct. 2
St. Louis Stock Yards	1½	Oct. 2	.....	.....
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	1½	Oct. 20	Sept. 30	Oct. 21
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 1	Sept. 14	Oct. 2
Union Ferry (quarter)	½	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Union Ferry (extra)	1	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	3½	Oct. 2	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Oct. 2	Sept. 22	Oct. 2
United Shoe Machinery (quarter)	2	Oct. 14	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
United Shoe Machin. pf. (quarter)	1½	Oct. 14	Sept. 19	Oct. 2
United States Oil (quarter)	50c	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
United States Oil (extra)	50c	Oct. 2	Sept. 18	Oct. 2
United States Leather pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 15	Oct. 3
United Gas Imp't (quarter)	2	Oct. 14	.....	.....
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 16	Sept. 20	Oct. 12
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	Oct. 10	.....	.....
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	7½	Oct. 10	.....	.....
Westingh'se El. & Mfg. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 2	Sept. 23	Oct. 3
Westmoreland Coal	3	Oct. 2	Sept. 20	Oct. 3

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Central of Georgia	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Annual
Chesapeake & Ohio	Sept. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Chicago Terminal Transfer	.....	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Oct. 5	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Annual
Edison El. Ill. of Boston	.....	.....	Oct. 10	Annual
Erie Railroad	Sept. 29	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
42d St. & Grand St. Ferry Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Fulton Street Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Great Northern	Sept. 27	Oct. 13	Oct. 12	Annual
Hocking Valley	Sept. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sept. 22	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Morris & Essex Mutual Coal Co.	.....	.....	Oct. 4	Annual
N. Y. & East River Ferry	Sept. 18	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
North & East River Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Northern Pacific	.....	.....	Oct. 18	Annual
Oregon Short Line	Sept. 23	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Pacific Coast	Sept. 15	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
*Procter & Gamble	Sept. 19	.....	Oct. 11	Annual
Pullman's Palace Car Company	Oct. 6	Oct. 20	Oct. 19	Annual
Rio Grande Southern	Oct. 6	Oct. 20	Oct. 16	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.	Sept. 2	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Thirty-fourth St. Cross-Town Ry.	.....	.....	Oct. 3	Annual
Union Ferry Company	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 3	Annual
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 9	Special
Union Pacific Railroad Company	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Wabash	Sept. 9	Oct. 11	Oct. 10	Annual
Western Union Telegraph	Sept. 20	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual

*Common stock books reopen Oct. 12 and preferred stock books Oct. 16.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to THE NEW YORK TIMES by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	116	117
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	105	110
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	38	41
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	101½	103
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	235	..
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	245	247
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	111	113
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	..	102
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	111	115
Central Crosstown	200	..
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	130
Central Park, N. & E. River	105	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	108	109

Street Railways—Continued.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Union Traction	32	33½
Chicago Union Traction pf.	83	83½
Christopher & Tenth Street	168	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	350	400
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	102	104
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	67	68
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	112	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	112½	..
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	114	116
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	125	130
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	117	120
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	390	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	78	82
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116½	118
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	89	91
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	92	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	114	115
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97½
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	26	27
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	96	97½
Ninth Avenue	183	187
North Jersey Street Ry.	36	36½
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	95
North Shore Traction com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103	104
Rochester Railway	17	18
Rochester Railway con. 5s	108	112
Second Avenue stock, ex div.	198	200
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108½	109
Second Avenue consol. 5s	120	121
Sixth Avenue stock	215	230
Southern Boulevard 5s, 1945	113	115
South Ferry 1st 5s	109	111
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	116	117
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	18
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.	25	35
Twenty-third Street	395	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
28th & 29th St. 5s, 1906	113	116
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	102½	103½
United Trac., Prov., bonds	115	116
Westchester Electric 5s, 1943	110	113
Worcester Traction common	27	30
Worcester Traction pf.	103	105

Ferry Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	60	62
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	93½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	..	36
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	96½	97½
Union Ferry	45	46
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Trust Companies, &c.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	190	210
Atlantic	190	220
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Cenera l	2025	..
City	350	..
Colonial	400	425
Continental	350	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1375	1450
Fifth Avenue	400	..
Flatbush	160	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	..	45
Guaranty	665	..
Hamilton	260	270
International Banking & Trust	157	165
Kings County	350	..
Knickerbocker	350	..
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	825	..
Metropolitan	425	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	675	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
North American	160	170
People's	300	325
Produce Exchange	190	200
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	225	..
State	420	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	..
Trust Company of America	243	250
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	525	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	200	230

Insurance Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	115	125
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	220	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
America	440	..
American Exchange	185	..
Astor National	450	..
Bowery	280	300
Broadway	240	..
Butchers & Drovers'	85	95
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	310	..
Chemical	4000	4200
Citizens'	140	..
City	2000	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	175	..
Commerce	250	..
Continental	128	..
Corn Exchange	350	..
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	150	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	182	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	325	..
Gansevoort	..	80
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	735	..

Outside Securities—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Banks—Continued.		
Hide & Leather	115	..
Home	125	140
Importers & Traders'	535	..
Irving	160	..
Leather Manufacturers'	200	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	235
Mechanics'	200	210
Mercantile	193	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	350	..
New Amsterdam	450	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	100	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	..
North America	185	..
Oriental	200	216
Pacific	170	185
Park	500	515
People's	225	..
Phenix	100	110
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	250	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	100	106
State of New York	125	..
Twelfth Ward	120	135
Union Square	200	220
Western	350	380
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	210	..
Industrial and Miscellaneous.		
	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	101¼	101¾
Amalgamated Copper	93½	93¾
Am. Agricultural Chemical	37	38
Am. Agricultural Chemical pf.	78	79
American Air Power	40	45
American Bank Note Co	47	50
American Ginning	..	19½
American Graphophone	..	137½
American Graphophone pf	130	140
American Grocery 1st pf	..	10
American Press Association	80	90
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	50	55
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	54	57
American Wool Goods	27½	41
American Wool Goods pf	83⅜	83¾
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Arizona Lead	7⅞	8¼
Asphalt Company of America	17½	18
Barney & Smith Car	18	22
Barney & Smith Car pf	72	80
Barney & Smith Car 6s	105	107
Beet Sugar	28¾	30
Beet Sugar pf	80¼	82½
Bliss, E. W	138	145
Bliss, E. W., pf	125	135
British Columbia Copper	11¼	12
Celluloid Company	88	91
Central & South American Tel.	114	116
Central Fireworks	14	16
Central Fireworks pf	56	60
Chesebrough Mfg	340	345
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs	109½	111
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new.) w. i.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating	48	52½
Consolidated Fireworks com	12	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf	65	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.	55	60
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	70	77
Distilling Co. of America	18½	19½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	..	58
Eastman Kodak Co	105	..
Electric Axle, Light and Power.	5⅝	5½
Electric Boat	19½	21
Electric Boat pf	40	45
Electric Vehicle	83	87
Electric Vehicle pf	100	115
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't pd	1⅝	1⅞
Empire & Bay State Tel	75	..
Erie & Western Trans	80	..
Flemington Coal & Coke	31⅝	31⅝
General Carriage	30	..
General Chemical	55	..
General Chemical pf	98	101
General Electric Automobile	16	20
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf	118	125
Havana Commercial	22½	24
Havana Commercial pf	66¾	67½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	90	92
Hoboken Land & Imp	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	4½	4½
International Pump	23	25
International Pump pf	71¾	73
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	..
J. B. Stetson com	90	..
J. B. Stetson pf	120	..
Journeay & Burnham com	3	..
Journeay & Burnham pf	25	..
Lanston Monotype	87	89
Lorillard pf	116½	117½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	10¾	11¾
Mergenthaler Linotype	202	205
Mexican 5s	99¾	100¼
National Gramophone	78	81
National Salt	46½	48
National Salt pf	75	77
National Tube	46	46½
National Tube pf., ex div	98½	99
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	8⅞	9⅛
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	110¾	114
New York Gas & Electric 4s	90½	91
New York Gas & Electric 5s	103	105
N. Y. Transportation	18½	19½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	190	200
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	6
Old Dominion Steamship	98	102
Otis Elevator	33	35
Otis Elevator pf	96	99
Penn. Salt Mfg	114	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg Coal subs	100	115
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22¾	23¼
Pratt & Whitney com	4½	9
Pratt & Whitney pf	50	55
Procter & Gamble	375	390
Procter & Gamble pf	190	200
R. L. Perkins Horseshoe pf	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	99	99½
Rubber Goods	30	31
Rubber Goods pf	84	85
Safety Car Heating & Light	150	160
St. Louis subs	..	139
St. Louis com., when issued	..	33
St. Louis pf., when issued	..	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	..	95¼
Simmons Hardware com	180	190
Simmons Hardware pf	140	145
Singer Mfg. Co	525	575
Sloss-Sheffield subs	130	140
Sloss-Sheffield	38	40
Sloss-Sheffield pf	79	80
Standard Coupler	35	40
Standard Oil Trust	462	465
Standard Oil of New Jersey	460	464
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Swift & Co	102	103
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108½	110
Tennessee Copper	16	16½
Texas & Pacific Coal	65	75
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	107½	..

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Sept. 28. Bid.	Closing Sept. 28. Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1899. Highest.		Range in 1899. Lowest.		Last Sale.
195	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½ May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	Sept. 29, 1899 $1	..	..	..	..	*43 Mar. 5, 1898
140	175	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1899 4	150	July 27	*139	Feb. 3	144 Aug. 10, 1899
30	35	Am. District Tel	3,845,000	May 15, 1899 1	52½	Mar. 3	33	Jan. 3	35 Sept. 12, 1899
117	120	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	36,968,000	July 3, 1899 1¾	123	Mar. 20	110	Jan. 16	*118½ Sept. 23, 1899
145	147	American Tobacco pf	14,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899 2	150	Mar. 6	132	Jan. 4	146 Sept. 22, 1899
17	19	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	18	July 19	14	Apr. 20	18 Sept. 6, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Sept. 6, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov. 28, 1899
8½	9¼	**B. & O. Southwest.** pf., tr. r.	19,767,300	....	9½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	8¾ Sept. 15, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	100 Oct. 31, 1898
106½	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	106¾ Oct. 19, 1898
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf., Series B	5,000,000	....	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21 Feb. 15, 1899
105	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110 May 22, 1899
..	94⅜	**Capital Traction**	12,000,000	July 1, 1899 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29	*92 May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	.....	..	.....	20¾ Oct. 13, 1898
150	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171 April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Sept. 1, 1899 3	*199	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½ Feb. 15, 1899
125	130	Chic. & Eastern Ill. pf	5,830,700	....	132⅝	Sept. 7	112¾	Jan. 3	129 Sept. 19, 1899
170	185	Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899 3½	185	Sept. 1	170	Jan. 16	*175 Sept. 22, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
10	10½	Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	16¼	Jan. 25	9	July 5	10 Sept. 20, 1899
189	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	189¾	Aug. 30	184⅜	Mar. 6	*190 Sept. 15, 1899
7	8	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	8¾	Jan. 7	6¼	Aug. 23	7 Sept. 22, 1899
2	4½	Col. Coal & I. Dev., pf	500,000	....	8½	Apr. 21	2	Apr. 14	6 Aug. 10, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf.	336,700	....	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30 June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¾	189	Jan. 26	189	Jan. 26	189 Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½ May 1, 1899
36	43	Consol. Ice	6,500,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1	50½	Jan. 31	20	Aug. 16	38½ Sept. 13, 1899
..	90	Consol. Ice pf	3,500,000	July 15, 1899 1½	97	Mar. 13	86¼	Sept. 14	86¼ Sept. 14, 1899
100	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110 June 20, 1899
..	..	Detroit City Gas	2,944,200	....	101	Aug. 18	63	Jan. 4	99½ Sept. 19, 1899
4½	5½	Dul., South Shore & At	12,000,000	....	6¼	Aug. 24	3	Apr. 4	5 Sept. 23, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899 3¾	..	.....	..	.....	*362½ Oct. 3, 1898
..	..	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	*20 Aug. 25, 1899
..	..	Flint & Père Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	58 July 26, 1899
..	..	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898 2	25	Jan. 5	14	Aug. 9	22½ Aug. 26, 1899
23	23¾	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	30	Mar. 28	14	Feb. 4	26 Sept. 14, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½ Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30 Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101 June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100 Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,658,650	July 1, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390 Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105 May 20, 1899
102	..	**Illinois Central** leased line	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102 July 24, 1899
11	12½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	11¼ Sept. 22, 1899
3¼	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,640,400	....	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	4 Sept. 12, 1899
19	21	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	Apr. 15, 1899 ½	22½	Aug. 26	16	May 2	21½ Sept. 7, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke	2,500,000	....	9	Aug. 17	9	Aug. 17	9 Aug. 17, 1899
41	45	Knickerbocker Ice Co. Chi.	4,000,000	July 1, 1899 1½	63½	Feb. 23	43	Sept. 14	43 Sept. 19, 1899
67	74	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chi.) pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	74 Sept. 18, 1899
97	90	**Laclede Gas** pf	2,500,000	June 15, 1899 2½	102½	May 18	95	Mar. 9	*98¼ Sept. 12, 1899
19	19½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	22¼	Jan. 27	14⅜	June 9	19 Sept. 18, 1899
55	65	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896 1	85	Apr. 4	56¼	Jan. 5	60 Sept. 20, 1899
10	20	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	39	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	12 Sept. 20, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1899 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152 May 31, 1899
108	111	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, 1899 2	116	Jan. 24	111	Sept. 7	111 Sept. 7, 1899
..	..	Minn. & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	78	Aug. 29	35¼	Jan. 6	71¾ Sept. 23, 1899
182½	185	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1899 3½	185	Aug. 4	176	Jan. 3	*184 Sept. 23, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*72½ Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	9¼	Jan. 14	3¼	June 9	3½ June 9, 1899
7	8	National Starch Mfg. Co	5,000,000	....	8⅞	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	8½ Sept. 16, 1899
15	23	National Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896 6	2	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	18 Sept. 13, 1899
35	40	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apr. 3, 1899 2	42	Jan. 25	37¼	Apr. 4	38¾ Aug. 12, 1899
13½	14½	N. Y., C. & St. L	14,000,000	....	19¾	Jan. 23	12	June 29	14 Sept. 22, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¼	133	June 7	129½	Jan. 27	*131 July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*350 Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	July 15, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124 Jan. 28, 1897
75	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	*75 Sept. 19, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	*7	Aug. 18	*5	May 26	*7 Aug. 18, 1899
7¾	9	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897 75c	10⅜	Apr. 27	6	Mar. 23	8¼ Sept. 1, 1899
82	88	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899 2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*83 Sept. 15, 1899
63	66	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,014,400	Apr. 17, 1899 2	67⅝	Feb. 21	58½	July 5	*65 Sept. 19, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	..	.....	..	.....	*95 Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110 June 26, 1899
370	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375 June 17, 1899
2¼	2½	Peoria, Dec. & Evans	8,400,000	....	3½	Apr. 27	1	Jan. 10	2¼ Sept. 21, 1899
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	7	Jan. 10	4	May 26	5 Sept. 11, 1899
..	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	Sept. 1 1899 2½	102	Mar. 3	85	July 24	85 Aug. 7, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117 May 16, 1899
93½	97½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	22,649,200	Mar. 20, 1899 1½	100	Aug. 17	80	Feb. 10	96 Sept. 15, 1899
189	..	Pitts., F. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	190	Aug. 25	180	Jan. 10	*190 Sept. 11, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137 Mar. 3, 1899
10	13	Pittsburg & Western pf	5,000,000	....	14	July 28	7	May 18	*10¾ Aug. 14, 1899
2	3	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	4	Apr. 13	2	Aug. 9	2 Sept. 18, 1899
..	10	Quicksilver pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	*11½ July 26, 1899
193	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193 June 28, 1899
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sept. 30, 1898 2	43½	Feb. 3	25¼	Jan. 4	37½ Sept. 12, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	10,000,000	Sept. 1, 1899 1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¾ June 5, 1899
100	..	**St. Paul & Duluth** pf	4,099,600	Sept. 1, 1899 3½	106	Jan. 23	98½	Jan. 5	101 Sept. 21, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200 Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis	16,000,000	....	25½	Jan. 14	12½	June 2	*13 July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	8,000,000	July 10, 1899 1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	61 July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	*147 Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*144½ Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	550,525	July, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10 July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	*40½ Feb. 5, 1897
12¼	14	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	....	15½	Jan. 7	11⅛	Sept. 8	12½ Sept. 22, 1899
15	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20 Apr. 4, 1899
30	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42 Apr. 3, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64 July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½ Mar. 15, 1897
50	55	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1899 1½	60	Jan. 11	48	May 31	50 Sept. 20, 1899
170	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165 Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	**Warren Railroad**	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174 Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	.....	..	.....	8 Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, 1899 1½	120	Aug. 8	120	Aug. 8	120 Aug. 8, 1899
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	....	..	.....	..	.....	*98 Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¼	Mar. 6	*98 Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wis. Central pf., all in. paid	2,549,200	....	25¼	Sept. 8	25¼	Sept. 8	25¼ Sept. 8, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

	Bid.	Asked.
Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.		
Trenton Potteries com	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Trow Directory	50	60
*Union Copper	30	..
Union Steel & Chain	33	34
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	75
Union Typewriter com	28	30
Union Typewriter 1st pf., ex div.	112	114
Union Typewriter 2d pf., ex div.	118	122
United Shoe Machinery com	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf	26	26½
United States Glass	28½	29
United States Glass pf	95	105
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	¼	½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	..	30
Westinghouse Air Brake	436	440
Worthington Pump pf	109	110
*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.		
Gas Companies.		
	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State	1⅝	1¾
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int	81	82
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Central Union Gas bonds	..	106½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	105	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	108	111
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	107	109
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	129	132
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	..
Con. Gas of Newark bonds	105	108
Consol. Gas of N. J	21¾	22¼
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	102	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	105	106½

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies—Continued.		
Denver Gas	45	46½
Denver Gas bonds	89½	90½
Essex & Hudson Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	63	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	75	78
Grand Rapids stock	104	106
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill	..	65
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	65	70
Indianapolis stock	110	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	103	105
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	65	70
Lafayette 1st 6s	79	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	..	45
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	290	300
New Amsterdam	30⅜	30¾
New Amsterdam pf	54	56
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	98½	99¼
New England Gas & Coke	27	29
New England Gas & C. bonds	80¼	80½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	113
N. Y. & E R. Gas Co. con	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson 1s., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	..	45
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	60	61
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	90
Standard Gas, New York	111	115
Standard Gas, New York, pf	130	138
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118

	Bid.	Asked.
Gas Companies—Continued.		
Syracuse Gas stock	11⅞	16
Syracuse Gas 5s	78	80
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	103	105
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	106	107¾
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103
Guaranteed Stocks.		
	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	210	215
Delaware & Bound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf	138	145
Gold & Stock Tel. Co	120	..
Grand River Valley	125	135
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf	175	185
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	280	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	130	135
Northwest Tel. Co	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	240	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough	140	..
Providence & Worcester	277	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co	279	..
Valley of New York	112	..

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Oct. 2.

Amalgamated Copper Company — Books close.
American Agricultural Chemical Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Beet Sugar Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Bell Telephone Company—Books close.
American Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Pipe Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
American Sugar Refinery Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Atlanta and West Point Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bliss (E. W.) Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Cincinnati Gas Company—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Ice Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Continental Trust Company—Books close.
Continental Tobacco Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Dan Talmage's Sons Company—Dividend payable.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Electric Vehicle Company—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Company—Dividend payable.
International Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Inter-State Railway, North Attleborough, Mass.—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Ice Company, Chicago—Dividend payable on common.
Libby, McNeill & Libby—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Railway—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company—Dividend payable.
National Shoe and Leather Bank—Dividend payable.
National Tube Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Wall Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Air Brake Company—Books close.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railroad—Books close.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Traction Company—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Republic Iron and Steel Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Royal Baking Powder Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
St. Louis Stock Yards—Dividend payable.
Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Bag and Paper Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Union Typewriter Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
United States Oil Company—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction and Electric Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Westmoreland Coal Company — Dividend payable.

Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred A and B.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Forty-second Street and Grant Street Ferry Railway—Annual meeting.
Fulton Ferry Railway—Annual meeting.
Hocking Valley Railway—Annual meeting.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.
North and East River Railway—Annual meeting.
St. Louis Southwestern Railway—Annual meeting.
Thirty-fourth Street Cross-Town Railroad—Annual meeting.
Union Ferry Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, Oct. 4.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Annual meeting.
Morris and Essex Mutual Coal Company—Annual meeting.
Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse-Shoe Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Thursday, Oct. 5.

Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for annual meeting.
Havana Commercial Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Biscuit Company—Books close.
New York Air Brake Company—Dividend payable.
New York and East River Ferry Company—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia Company—Dividend payable.

Friday, Oct. 6.

Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Gallatin National Bank—Dividend payable.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Books close for annual meeting.
Rio Grande Southern Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Saturday, Oct. 7.

Central and South American Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Company—Books close.
Parrot Copper Company—Books close.
West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Thursday, showed a decrease in the reserve of $1,239,250. The banks now hold $1,724,450 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $7,752,700, a decrease in specie of $4,017,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $528,000, a decrease in deposits of $13,226,200, and an increase in circulation of $305,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 27, '99.	Sept. 23, '99.	Oct. 1, '98.
Loans	$714,172,700	$721,925,400	$635,572,800
Specie	150,736,400	154,754,200	136,314,400
Legal tenders	47,329,100	47,857,100	54,544,800
Net deposits	785,364,200	798,590,400	702,128,200
Circulation	15,216,800	14,911,600	15,498,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 27, '99.	Sept. 23, '99.	Oct. 1, '98.
Specie	$150,736,400	$154,754,200	$136,314,400
Legal tenders	47,329,100	47,857,100	54,544,800
Total reserve	$198,065,500	$202,611,300	$190,859,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	196,341,050	199,647,600	175,532,050
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$1,724,450	$2,963,700	$15,327,150

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28	39,232,025	35,649,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4	37,452,675	34,781,625	54,540,050
Feb. 11	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4	24,578,125	20,823,500	55,556,925
March 11	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25	18,557,425	33,861,475	48,895,750
April 1	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 8	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,666,575
April 15	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29	25,524,675	44,504,675	48,917,625
May 6	19,351,050	43,916,475	44,095,975
May 13	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,998,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,600	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10	39,323,100	53,841,100	47,091,475
June 17	30,003,200	59,272,800	48,290,950
June 24	25,097,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,036,900
July 22	12,055,600	43,012,000	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	41,904,475	45,720,150
August 5	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725
August 19	15,082,350	28,839,250	39,753,450
August 26	12,378,525	21,343,300	39,517,700
Sept. 2	9,191,250	14,991,050	34,114,150
Sept. 9	2,458,925	7,076,775	26,668,525
Sept. 16	275,450	4,240,400	19,895,175
Sept. 23	2,963,700	8,252,875	15,997,500
Sept. 28	1,724,450	15,327,150	15,550,400

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899	$1,724,450	1894	$60,791,825
1898	15,327,150	1893	24,120,500
1897	15,550,400	1892	4,392,000
1896	16,526,025	1891	3,102,750
1895	16,471,525	1890	11,511,200

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 3@20 per cent., closing on Thursday at 3 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper rates, 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England lost £1,121,696 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 51.69, became 48.66 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 100,000f. gold and lost 3,100,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.81¾@$4.81½ for sixty days, $4.84⅞@$4.85 for demand, $4.85¾ for cable transfers, and $4.80¼@$4.82 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.21¼ for short; reichsmarks at 94 and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40@40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c discount. Boston—15@20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.50@$1.75 discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 40@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—75c discount.

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